The WEEKLY Post.

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WITH A WATER LILY.

See, my darling, what I bring—
A white winged blossom of the spring:
On the silent stream it lay,
Deep in dreams the live-long day.

Now, if thou wilt let it rest,
Lying on thy loving breast,
Again its spreading leaves will hide
Just as deep and still a tide.

Dangerous, dangerous, 'tis to dream
By the deep lake's silent stream!
Nixies hide within its bed,
With lilies floating overhead.

Dear, thine heart, too, is a stream
Where't is dangerous to dream:
Nixies hide within its bed,
With lilies floating overhead.

—Saturday Journal.

BRILLIANTS.

"The value of a thought cannot be told."

HOPE.

Auspicious Hope! in thy sweet garden grow
Wreaths for each toil, a charm for every woe;
Won by their sweets, in Nature's languid hour,
The way-worn pilgrim seeks thy summer bower;
There, as the wild bee murmurs on the wind,
What peaceful dreams thy handmaid spirits bring!
What viewless forms the Æolian organs play,
And sweep the furrowed lines of anxious thought away!

THE SUN.

"I marvel not, O sun! that unto thee
In adoration men should bow the knee
And pour the prayer of mingled awe and love;
For like a God thou art, and on thy way
Of glory sheddest, with benignant ray,
Beauty and life, and joyance from above."

FLOWERS.

"How eloquent the language is, of flowers
Breathing sweet odors of the tender love
Of friends surviving; while they point alike
To this life's frailty and the unfading bloom
Of virtue that is in the life that is to come."

BALLAD.

Why is it so with me, false Love,
Why is it so with me?
Mine enemies might thus have dealt;
I fear'd it not of thee.

Thou wast the thought of all my thoughts,
Nor other hope had I;
My life was laid upon thy love;
Then how cou d'st let me die?

The flower is loyal to the bud,
The greenwood to the spring,
The soldier to his banner bright,
The noble to his king;

The bee is constant to the hive,
The ringdove to the tree,
The martin to the cottage-eaves;
Thou only not to me.

Yet if again, false Love, thy feet
To tread the pathway burn
That once they trod so well and oft,
Return, false Love, return;

And stand beside thy maiden's bier,
And thou wilt surely see
That I have been as true to love
As thou wert false to me.

—Cornhill Magazine.

A YEAR.

The hawthorne tree where once we stood,
Is robed with blossoms pure and white;
I've wandered by the lonely wood,
And stand beneath its shade to-night;
Although the petals scent the air,
And with their leaves the earth is dressed,
I miss the one who deemed them fair,
And can but sigh in strange unrest.

'Tis but a single, weary year,
Since here, I clasped a snowy hand,
And murmured vows, to me so dear,
That none but us, could understand,
Oh! earth was then a joyous scene,
Of flowers, and buds, and singing birds;
We listened to their songs between
Our bliss, and truly uttered words.

Ah! me! that time has rolled away;
Has left me with a broken trust,
For as all flowers sink in decay,
So sank my bud to naught but dust,
As here I pause beneath this tree,
I think what could and would have been.
But then unknown eternity,
Has claimed my darling safe within.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

YOUNG WALWORTH INSANE.

The Rochester Union of the 1st says:

It has been reported for some time past that the health of Frank Walworth, the parricide, was failing fast, and it now appears that reports were founded on facts. It was apparent to all who saw him, even after he had been in prison but a few months, that he would bear up only a short time under the terrible monotony of convict life. In December last he was examined by Dr. Ordrinaux, the State Commissioner in Lunacy, who pronounced him an epileptic subject. It was recommended that he be assigned to the prison hospital as an attendant, and, while serving in that capacity, appeared to improve in health and appearance for a short time, when he began to fail again. We now learn from the Auburn Bulletin that on Monday last he was again examined by Drs. Ordrinaux, Butler and Wilkie, the result of which was a joint recommendation that he be transferred to the State Asylum for insane convicts connected with the prison. The conclusion arrived at by the medical gentleman was that if kept in the prison, and especially in the hospital, where scenes of sickness and suffering where constantly presented to his view, he would soon fall into a state of hopeless dementia. He was accordingly removed from the prison to the asylum on Thursday. It is not unlikly now, as the Bulletin intimates, that efforts will be made either to have the young parricide pardoned absolutely, or at all events removed from the State Asylum to a private institution.

"I WANT TO SEE MOTHER."

Night before last a young lady residing in the city, who had been ill for some months, died. That night her mother, worn out by weeks of care and watching, had laid down upon the foot of the bed, leaving two women to watch over the sufferer, who appeared to be in a stupor. She had been asleep but a few minutes when her daughter awoke and inquired of the nurses: "Where is mother? I want to see her this minute." The ladies explained the circumstances, to which the girl replied, "Yes, I know mother is tired out, but I must see her right now." Expostulations were useless; she became excited, and reaching over to her mother endeavored to arouse her, but was too weak. The ladies finally concluded to wake the parent, who immediately sat up in bed and looked at her daughter. The latter glanced full in her face for a second, and fell dead.—[Sacramento Union.

THE ROUNDWOOD GHOST.

At last I had an habitation of my own, an imposing red-brick structure, roomy enough to furnish homes for a full score of demure little mortals like myself.

"You will lose yourself in this great barn of a house, Madelon," said Aunt Jerusha, who had accompanied me to Roundwood to be the ruling divinity of the *menage*.

"It would not be much of a loss to the world in general if I should."

"Humph! I have no predilections for mistletoe boughs and old oak chests. I want no such skeletons rising up to murder my rest."

"Trouble comes fast enough without borrowing it."

"At any rate, I've spoken my min d and not without reason. It is doubtful if you have heard all that I have concerning your new possessions?"

Aunt Jerusha looked so solemn that I quickly asked:

"What have you heard?"

"Roundwood has a ghost. You needn't laugh—it may prove to be no laughing matter. I got the story from the servants. Not a soul of them but is convinced the house is haunted."

"Tell me what they say."

"It is really quite dreadful, Madelon. They declare that Madame Belgrave can't rest quietly in her grave, but comes back to her old room night after night, and walks the floor until morning."

"Has anybody seen her?

"No; but all of them have heard her pacing up and down the apartment."

"Humph. The ghost must be laid. I don't like the idea of being disturbed at all hours of the night by any such uncanny people."

"Nor I," dryly. "But who will do it?"

"I will," was my answer, as I caught a sun-bonnet from the wall, and darted out into the garden to escape Aunt Jerusha's solemn visage while I ruminated upon the ways and means.

However, the prim, old-fashioned garden, with its quaint angular walks, and funny little beds, from which the flowers lifted bright and smiling faces, as if in welcome, soon drove all thoughts of the ghost from my head.

I wandered up and down the box-bordered paths, peeping into grape arbors, and summer-houses, inhaling the balsamic odors in the air, and hugging to myself the delicious sense of possession until I grew quite jubilant. Of all my pleasures, that of proprietorship was the keenest just then. And why, indeed, should't a nice brick house, with available grounds be a "joy ever."

I had reached the lower portion of the grounds, and was looking around upon my domain with quite the air of *une grande princesse*, when my gaze suddenly encountered a free-and-easy figure leaning over a wicket in the hedge-row. Starting at the vision, I rubbed my eyes, looking a second time, and exclaimed, involuntarily: "Lawrence Belgrave!"

The figure lifted its hat and smiled a cheerful good morning.

"I am no spirit, Miss Lane. Do. pray, try to look a trifle less startled and dismayed."

My emotion was quite pardonable—and for this reason; to this man I stood in the light of a usurper—I had cheated him out of his inheritance. He had been nearer related Madame Belgrave—in fact, a sort of protege of hers, whom she brought up with the understanding that he was to inherit her coupon bonds and bank stock some day. But, twelve months prior to this time, there had been a violent quarrel between the old lady and Lawrence, he had left Roundwood, in high dudgeon, and, to retaliate, Madame Belgrave had made a will, leaving all her property to me.

The quarrel was never made up, and madame died very suddenly in a fit, which found her incapable of expressing any last wishes she might have had, so the will in my favor was the one produced at the funeral, and I found myself suddenly transformed from a country schoolma'am with one decent silk and two merinos, to a very rich woman with the means to supply her wardrobe indefinitely.

So you will comprehend that if I felt somewhat dismayed on seeing that vision at the gate, I had abundant cause for it. However, I mustered up courage, and went and shook hands with him quite cordially.

"You did give me quite a start, Mr. Belgrave, and I might as well plead guilty to it."

"I am sorry." Then he stood looking at me curiously a moment. "I suppose that I ought to congratulate you, Miss Lane, on your recent good fortune. Shall I?"

"If you can do so sincerely—not otherwise."

He laughed. "Then I'll keep my breath for other purposes."

"Shall you ever forgive me for having supplanted you?"

"I don't know, my 'great expectations' have turned out nearly as delusive as those of poor Pip. I ought to hate you, Miss Lane, but I don't—quite."

"Thanks for the margin that saves me from utter condemnation."

"I can't help thinking," he went on, reflectively, "that Madame Belgrave meant to restore me to favor finally, and that only opportunity was lacking. Proud and obstinate as she was, I'm sure she loved me."

"And so, on the strength of that opinion—which may or may not be correct—you expect me to abdicate in your favor?"

"I did not say so." Again his eyes swept my face curiously. "Is it in your heart to be so generous?"

I shook my head.

"Remember, I've tasted the cup of poverty—and it is bitter to my palate. It seems delightful to be rid of the toil and anxiety attendant on earning one's own living; don't think I could take up the old burden again."

"I know you would like lotos-eating."

"Who doesn't, for that matter? Besides it has all the zeal of a new sensation just now. I may tire of it—but that seems impossible."

"Not to me."

"Apropos of this inheritance of mine, I'll tell you what I am willing to do, Mr. Belgrave. I'll share it with you."

He opened wide his eyes, as if suspicious his ears had played him false.

"Are you serious."

"I never was more so."

"Ah! conscience has begun to prick you already."

"Not a bit of it."

There was a slight pause, and then he said, with an amused smile: "And so you are anxious Roundwood should have a master as well as a mistress?"

"You know I do not mean that," I returned, blushing and speaking quite angrily. "This inheritance more than meets my luxurious notions—you have a sort of claim upon it—I am quite willing to make over the half to you. Indeed, an idea of that sort has been in my head all along."

"This is Quixotic."

"No, it is making two people happy and comfortable instead of one."

"But I refuse to be made happy and comfortable at your expense. If Madame Belgrave had wished me to share her property; she would have left some document expressing the desire."

"Perhaps there is a will that has not come to light," said I, laughingly.

He gave a quick start, and changed color.

"I can't help thinking so, but it is a delusive hope, I fear."

"You are entirely too anxious to consign me to obscurity and school keeping again."

"No, you should never go back to that drudgery, if—

He stopped suddenly, hesitated a moment, then held out his hand.

"Really, I feel like an intruder here, Miss Lane. I'd better say good morning and leave you, before I am betrayed into any further folly."

He turned abruptly away. "Did you know there was a ghost at Roundwood?" I called after him.

"No," looking back.

"They say Madame Belgrave—a sure indication that she is displeased with something—probably the unjust disposition she made of her wealth."

An expression I utterly failed to comprehend floated over his expressive face.

"You have no occasion to be troubled on that score," he answered, and went his way.

I watched him until the windings of the road hid his tall, stalwart figure entirely from view, and then returned to the house in a reflective mood.

"Aunt Jerusha," said I, abruptly, "I am going to sleep in the haunted room to-night."

She stared at me utterly aghast.

"You foolish child, you would never dare—"

"Have the room thoroughly aired and made comfortable," I interrupted, in the brusque, decided tone of one who does not wish to enter into any argument. "I shall occupy the apartment to-night, so the least said about the matter the better.

Occupy it I did—at least for a season—taking up the line of march about eleven o'clock.

Aunt Jerusha followed me to the door and there said good-by, with a face as solemn and a tone as lugubrious as though I were about to be hung.

"Scream, if you are frightened, Madelon, and we will all hasten to your assistance. I hope you wont be a raving maniac in the morning. I have heard of such things."

"I'd rather be crazy than a fool," was my impatient rejoiner.

Madame Belgrave's room—as we called it—was a large chamber on the second floor. The furniture was quaint and old fashioned, of some dark foreign wood, with immense carved feet, that looked very odd and ridiculous to my new fashioned eyes. The walls were of oak, thickly paneled, and over the carved chimney piece was a raised figure—typical Heaven only knows of what—with a diminutive shield extended in one hand.

I had barely glanced round at my quarters when something flitted past my head with a whizzing sound, and lighted in the middle of the shield. A quick, half frightened glance at the object in question brought a smile to my lips. It was a bat.

Now I had always a great antipathy to these vampire-like creatures; so catching up the poker from the fender, I aimed a deadly blow at the intruder.

The bat escaped unhurt through the open window, being too quick for me; but the poker descended with considerable force on the spot where he should have been. The same instant I heard a sharp, clicking noise, and the shield slid away, revealing to my astonished gaze a small chamber constructed in the massive chimney.

In this novel hiding place lay a pile of papers. Trembling a good deal, I caught up the topmost one and hastily examined it by the aid of the flickering candle. Instantly I knew that my startled conjecture was a shrewd one, and that I now held in my hand Madame Belgrave's true and last will and testament, and Lawrence Belgrave, not I, was the rightful owner of Roundwood!

It was scarcely a pleasant discovery to make. Thoroughly bewildered, I dropped into one of the quaint easy chairs, trying hard to command my wandering senses sufficiently to realize it in all its bearings. My candle sputtered and went out, presently, but I still sat there quite oblivious to the fact, thinking only of my loneliness and the treadmill of poverty to which I must return. At last I was aroused by a rustling sound, and a muffled step on the balcony without. With a sudden thrill of horror I beheld a dark figure rise up before the window, and slide noiselessly over the sill. The next instant a dark lantern flashed its light over the room. I started to my feet with a shriek of uncontrollable terror; in an attempt to rush to the door, my limbs failed utterly, and I crouched pale and panting against the wall.

"Miss Lane! you here!" said a voice; and the man put down the lantern and came toward me. "I beg a thousand pardons for giving you such a start."

It was Lawrence. I rose up again, thoroughly ashamed of myself for having manifested such extreme terror.

"My emotion was excusable," said I with all the old sauciness, for I had grown bold as a lion again, now there was no real horror to confront. I "did not expect to see you at Roundwood to-night—hence my surprise."

"The fact is," he replied, manifesting considerable confusion, 'I have come here every night for two weeks back, hunting for Madame Belgrave's will. Lawyer Green has told me she made one, about six months since. He thinks she destroyed it afterward as it has not come to light. I hold to a different opinion. The will was in my favor as you must readily guess, and I believe it is hidden in some place which Madame was prevented from disclosing by the awful suddenness of her death."

"Then you were the ghost?" I gasped.

"I suppose I must have been."

"Well, it is laid forever. You have no further need to haunt this apartment. Here is the missing document for which you have been searching; to-morrow I will abdicate as gracefully as possible, and Richard shall have his own again.

And while he stood staring at me, as if quite dumbfounded, I pushed the will into his hand, and made a second effort to gain the door.

This time it was Lawrence who detained me, forcibly.

"Don't go. Madelon," he whispered, his arm gathering me close to his side. "Now I can speak my mind freely. I'll not be master here unless you consent to be mistress, for I love you too dearly. What say you?"

I will not repeat my answer. But if aunt Jerusha had hurried to my rescue—as she declared she would do—a few minutes after I first shrieked for assistance, she would have beheld a tableau that might have given quite a shock to her strict ideas of propriety.

FALL MILLINERY FASHIONS.

BONNETS.

An early importation of bonnets from the best Parisian milliners indicates what the fashions of the next season will be. The shapes are large, with high, soft box-plaited crowns, and flaring brims turned up directly in front, and are very compact looking, without strings or streamers. A similar shape of smaller size is in vogue at present, and is found to be the most dressy and becoming of the many styles introduced in the spring. The materials used are velvet, gros grain and satin. An especial effort will be made to restore satin to favor. At least two fabrics appear in each bonnet, as satin or gros grain for crown and for facing brims, or for piping folds, with velvet for the head or front piece and as upright loops of trimming. There is also much wide double-faced ribbon that is satin on one side and gros grain on the reverse; this is twined as a scarf around the crown, and fastened behind without a bow, but with two short, straight, even ends ravelled one to form fringe an inch deep. Sometimes it is plaited and folded over the frame to form the entire crown.

AUTUMN HUES.

The winter colors will be of the darkest possible shades, just of black. Those of which French milliners are most hopeful are mouse-color, blue steel, nut brown that is almost black, navy blue, violet, olive, the dark claret shade known as lie de Bordeaux, and invisible green. Sometimes the same shade of two or three materials is seen in one hat; in others are extreme shades of one color, the lightest being associated with the darkest, as flesh-color with nut brown. The greatest number of bonnets, however, have different colors oddly blended, and it will be in forming novel and beautiful combinations of color, such as the palest pearl gros grain with cypress green velvet, or amber satin with mouse-colored velvet, that milliners will exercise their taste and ingenuity. Imported black velvet bonnets are lighted up with facings and pipings of rose blue or ponceau satin. The latter are very handsome, but all-black bonnets, with merely relief of flowers or feathers, have been more popular here in past seasons.

TRIMMINGS.

The novelties for trimming are the ornaments of blue steel that Madame Raymond describes as now in vogue in Paris. These are leaves of black net dotted in the middle with blue steel spangles, while beads of the same outline their edges. They are branched as vines, garlands and clusters, to be used in front of the coronet, also as aigrettes on the outside. With black and dark blue velvet these trimmings are exceedingly handsome, and will probably supersede jet. There are also finely cut green beads outlining lace leaves to be used on darker green velvet bonnets. Dangling oats of jet, hanging like fringe, and vibrating with the slightest motion, are also new, and are largely imported.

GAME FEATHERS.

Very few feathers are seen in this first instalment of bonnets; indeed, not a single ostrich tip is found; but there are clusters of game feathers, short and prettily shaded; aigrettes of white heron feathers; two or three long dark cock's plumes, nodding in a bunch, breasts and wings of tropical birds, and a variety of bright scarlet and dark green plumage. Birds also appear again. There are tiny plump red breasts with outspread wings, as if ready to soar away from the front of the crown, or else nestling in the soft draperies on the sides.

FINE FLOWERS.

Of flowers there is an abundance. Vines of tinted leaves form a wreath around the coronet of the entire bonnet; a wreath of shaded scarlet geranium with black leaves trims the diadem of another; a triple cluster of roses, scarlet, pink, and tea, are just above the forehead on a third. There is more carmine and less crimson in the new dark roses that will be put on bonnets with the first autumn days in September; full-blown and nearly blown buds with very little foliage supersede the rose-bud wreaths of last spring. Pink and carmine roses on blue steel velvet bonnets are in Parisian taste. Fine small flowers are also seen in quantities, also velvet flowers, prettiest among which are tiny forget-me-nots, clematis, and jasmine of white velvet. There are also beautiful lilies of shaded velvet. In everything there is a great deal of deep carmine or scarlet to be seen, also ponceau or poppy red. Many French flowers show the new effects of color that will be attempted: for instance, there are roses with olive or purple calyx, while the petals are scarlet or pink, or it may be blue, with various novel but unnatural combinations.

MODELS FOR MILLINERS.

One of the most distinguished bonnets is of steel blue velvet trimmed with loops and torsade of lighter blue. The crown is covered with black net, dotted with blue steel spangles. The brim flares upward all around, is faced with the darkest velvet, and against it rests a vine of blue steel leaves. At the back of the bonnet is a pink rose cluster. A second of deepeset sea-blue velvet and gros grain has a soft cap crown of velvet, with a high rolled coronet of gros grain; below the coronet is a roll of velvet tied behind in a tiny bow without ends. A spray of blue steel leaves in front is the only ornament in this compact and tasteful bonnet.

An olive brown bonnet of the darkest shade of velvet has around the crown a scarf of wide ribbon that is salmon-colored satin one side and olive gros grain on the other; this laps behind, and has short square ends ravelled as fringe. A wreath of tinted geranium leaves is in front, two long nodding cock's plumes on the left, and a cluster of pink and scarlet roses behind.

The prettiest bonnet is of chestnut-brown velvet, with brown satin crown, and velvet brim turned straight up in front. Three pink and yellow roses are directly in front, with some upturned sprays of white velvet forget-me-nots. Still above this are pink and white heron feathers, while behind is a long looped bow of the velvet and satin.

A black velvet bonnet is made youthful looking by a scarf of wide doubled faced ribbon—ponceau satin on one side and black gros grain on the other—being tied around the crown; a red and black bird, with head down and spread wings, is on the soft plaits of the crown in front. Another black velvet has pink and black ribbon, with dangling oats of jet all around the crown.

A mouse colored velvet bonnet has a crown of pearl gray gros grain; the brim is pointed high in front and supports a wreath of shaded scarlet geraniums. A scoop bonnet of myrtle green velvet has the crown formed of the green satin side of the double faced scarf ribbon. A second of green velvet has the brim covered with leaves that are beaded with green; white heron's plume and three large full rosebuds, scarlet, pink and salmon, are the trimmings.

Plaitings, puffs, frills and shirred bands, so much used at present, are not seen on these new bonnets. A few upright loops forming irregular bows to be placed on the left side or behind. smooth bias bands and carelessly folded scarfs are the fancy for next season.—[Harper's Bazar.

ABOUT TWO PIOUS WOMEN.

[Alta Californian.]

Last Wednesday as the Western-bound train on the Central Pacific Railroad arrived at Toano two women of the crusading class, who had been traveling on the train for some time, got off to see if they could find either sin or sinner to go for. They had with them a basket filled with nice little Bibles, and with these they were going about doing good and making money. While on the train they sold several Bibles and talked about religion and rum to every one who would submit to being thus inflicted. While wandering about seeking customers for their wares they ran across a genteel-looking individual, who was engaged tossing around three pieces of pasteboard, and who seemed to be buried in deep meditation. They drew nigh unto him, and, noticing his finely-cut, classical features were o'erspread with shades of sadness, they offered consolation and a Bible for four bits. Finding there were no customers in sight he good-naturedly resolved to give the ladies a little game, just to while away time and keep them quiet. He threw the cards and then asked them to pick out the Jack, which he had previously shown them. They did so, once, twice, three times. Then he threw them again, and one of the innocents cried, "there it is; you can't fool me if you did throw 'em quick." "No, madame, you are mistaken," he replied, and drawing out of his pocket a ten and two twenty-dollar pieces, he said, "I'll bet you $50 you don't know which is the Jack." "Oh, we never bet," said one of them, "but you can't fool us with your nimble fingers." And then they stood and eyed those gold pieces and thought how much good they would do with them and how little the possessor, apparently, appreciated their worth. Watching for the favorable moment the reckless young man said, "Well, I don't care, seeing it's you, I'll tell you what I'll do, 'seeing you are so sure about, I'll bet you this $50 against that basket of books—hallo, dem-me, they're Bibles; but everything goes as it lays—you can't find the Jack." Now they were convinced more than ever that he was a bold, bad, wicked man, and they determined to take his money to help them along in the good cause in which they were engaged. They "put up," as both were certain that the same card was the one they were after, one of them seized it with, "this is the boy." It was turned over, and—it was the tray of hearts. Their naturally long faces, at once assumed a longer and more serious cast, and they looked at the card, at each other, at the bad, bad man, at the money, and then at the basket of Bibles, thoroughly bewildered. The monte sharp put up his tools and walked off with his plunder, and before the victims comprehended the situation he disappeared from sight. The sequel is soon told. The winner marched through the train and distributed the Bibles among the passengers. Several of the trophies are now on exhibition in this city. What became of the women is not known by the passengers.

An Iowa saloon keeper displays a sign bearing the simple but expressive words, "nose paint."

FARM NOTES.

SALT AS MANURE.

Various experiments have been made by M. Peligot and others in Europe to test the value of salt as a manure. The following summing up seems to have been arrived at: Salt should never be applied other than in a pulverized state, and never employed on empervious cold and humid soils. The best manner to use it, is to combine it with other manures, a dose of 200 weight to the acre being sufficient. When selected to destroy insects, it should be applied before sunrise. In the case of cereals, salt strengthens the stems and causes the ears to fill better, and favors the dissolution and assimilation of the phosphates and silicates. It acts vigorously on potatoes and can be detected in their ashes to the extent of one-half of one per cent. Asparagus is a veritable glutton in the presence of salt. A dose of three hundred weight per acre acts without fail on beets, injuring its value for sugar purposes, but enhancing it for the feeding of cattle. Colza has as marked a predilection for salt as asparagus, and in Holland where the culture of peas is so extensive, salt is something like a necessity. Mixed with hay in the proportion of a quarter of a pound to 100 weight, the fodder is rendered more appetizing; but the best way to feed it to animals is to allow them to enjoy in the form of rock salt. It is calculated that a horse appropriates daily one-tenth of an ounce of salt, an ox one-half that quantity, and a sheep and a pig one-half that required by an ox.

CAUSE OF RUST IN WHEAT.

The close long continued analytical researches of Dr. Sprengal led to the conclusion that an excess of iron salts and especially of the phosphate of iron, greatly favors the growth of red rust on the leaves and culms of wheat and other cereals. A soil in the vicinity of Brunswick that did not lack draining, but lime, was remarkable for growing wheat and barley, always attacked and generally free from this often ruinous parasite, to form an artificial soil fifteen inches in depth. Wheat planted in this was badly rusted, while that grown all around it, in the same field, was free from the malady. There was something in the soil peculiary favorable to the fungus which stains one's clothing as red as bog iron itself. Low ground in which salts of iron collect in excess is generally recognized as being very subject to rust. Drainage is a partial remedy and no more.

Dr. Sprengal found on analysis a fraction over a half per cent. of the phosphate of iron in the soil under consideration, with only a trace of lime uncombined with silicic acid. As free lime will take phosphoric acid away from iron, and indirectly convert iron into the harmless protoxide, and at the same time produce the valuable fertilizers, phosphate of lime, liming was prescribed and the cure was perfect.

Here is a plain case where the analysis of the soil by a competent expert detected the source of a great and permanent evil, and transformed, as by magic, a mineral poison into plant food of inestimatlbe value. To decry soil analysis by a skilful chemist is shallow quackery—a weed that finds much favor with American farmers.

DEEP OR SHALLOW PLOWING.

I have invariably raised poor crops from deep ploughing of light soils, and have learned that soils and crops are benefited by deep culture in proportion to the depth of soil. To illustrate:—I have a soil, fertile only to the depth of three or four inches, which I plow or cultivate five or six inches, while if the fertility extended to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, I should plough to that depth, if possible.

If we go below the elements of fertility contained in the soil, and turn up a sub soil that is poorer, we weaken the surface soil, where vegetation is most rapid. It will be observed that fields which have remained in grass for a number of years will be the most fertile at the surface, the fertilizing properties being governed by the same principle that causes the cream to rise to the surface in milk; but while it takes years to accomplish such results in soils, it takes but hours, or days, in milk; and this is one reason why surface manuring is more beneficial, because it is in accord with nature's laws. The rule, then, is—plow according to the depth.—[J. N. Adams, in Am. Rural Home.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

There is a split among the woman suffragists in San Francisco and two rival organizations have been formed. At the meeting of one of these last week a Mrs. Wiggin told her experience in the business of getting married. She chose a woman to do the business and though years had passed since then the knot had never slipped. A woman asked sarcastically if the woman knot-tyer was paid half price for the job, but Mrs. Wiggin, in her indignation ignoring the sex of her questioner, replied "No, sir." We paid her $140 for work, and "I must say it was one of the best jobs of the kind I have ever seen." That speaks well as for the woman knot-tyer. Mr. Mrs. Wiggin also got off the following:

"I went the other day to buy a ready made dress. The male clerk showed me several, and finally selecting one, I asked him if he would show me to the forewoman's room, as I wished to try it on. He replied, "Well, the forewoman has gone to lunch just now, but—and here he threw the dress over his arm—if you will come with me I'll fit it for you.'

"What!' says I, 'you fit my dress for me! No, sir! Let me ask, Do you make it a practice to try on dresses and fit them, and so on? 'Why, certainly" said he; and I must do him the justice to say that he had the manliness to blush here. 'Why, a good many of our lady customers won't have any body but a man to fit their dresses for them."

"Now," continued Mrs. Wiggin, "it is this I am contending for; drive those lazy, effeminate, namby-pamby drygoods clerks out into the street and give their places to intelligent women. The idea of a *man* in such a position selling garters and corset strings, bah!"

VARIETIES.

UNCLE JIP, a Detroit negro, lets people break cocoanuts on his head for fifty cents each.

IT must be aggravating for the felons of Santa Barbara, Cal., to be made to work on a new prison for their own incarceration.

LADY VISITOR—"My dear, do you know whether your mamma is engaged?" Little girl of the period.—"Engaged! Why she's married."

THE new and handsome postal-card—handsome enough one paper says, to use for a valentine—will be ready in September.

MRS. TILTON was singing "Home, Sweet Home" at last accounts. As she refuses to see Tilton, it is supposed she meant home with Beecher.—[Cin. Enquirer.

A SURGICAL operation has been performed upon the foot of the race horse Tom Bowling, which it is hoped may cure his lameness, and enable him to resume his turf career.

A BET on a horse race was carried into court in San Francisco, the loser refusing to pay. The defendant gained the suit, the decision being that no wager is legal.

OF the 873 deaths in New York last week, which reached according to one of its own journals, twice the number of those in any moderately-healthy European capital at this season, more than half were infants.

A YOUTH in San Francisco recently testified on oath that, according to the statement of his mother, he was born 15 days after his brother. Such cases are rare, but several are recorded in medical annuls.

THE Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, announces a new invention in cotton machinery, which is to work a greater revolution in the cotton business than was accomplished by the invention of the cotton gin. What it is or how it works is not stated, only it makes a thread without ginning that is much stronger than the present spun thread, and the machine costs only $250.

THERE is a spring near Colusa, Cal., which emits carbonic acid gas of the rankest power. The water is ice cold, but bubbles and foams with the gas. No living thing can be found within one hundred yards of it. Birds that fly over it drop dead. A lizard a few feet above it was killed in two minutes. It would kill a man in twenty minutes. One who stood over it in five minutes felt a dull, heavy, aching sensation, and his eyes began to swim.

THE New Orleans Picayune recently contained the following notice:—"The boy who came into this office yesterday, sat down on a box, and then bounced up with a yell and fled like one bewitched, is requested to return four long brass tacks that were standing on the box when he took his seat. No questions will be asked—we understand it all; but we want those tacks; we have use for them. That box it specially devoted to exchange fiends, and the tacks are what we depend on for excitement."

A WEALTHY sea captain of Baltimore has brought a suit against a married lady, now residing near Zanesville, Ohio, to recover $30,000 alleged to have been advanced to her some years ago, when she was a young widow, under promise of marriage. Her first husband was a butcher who furnished his rival with meat. The lady who is defendant in the case has been living happily in ease and affluence with her second husband until this "late unpleasantness" in her affairs.

A MAN living about 60 miles from Parsons, Kansas, stole a horse. A mob went to his house, as they supposed, at night, and finding that the occupant was in bed, they told his wife that they wanted to see him a minute. So he came out. They hung him to a tree and then shot twenty-two bullets into him, and left him. The next morning they found they had got the wrong man (this one being a hard-working laborer, with three children) and that the right man lived just next door!—[Chicago Tribune.

THE Gardiner (Me.) Home Journal says: "Ice was shipped from this port last week for New York, Philadelphia Georgetown, Washington, Norfolk, Wilmington and Nassau, N. P. There is now quite an excitement among the ice owners. One enthusiastic ice monarch went so far as to urge a combination to put ice up to $10 per ton. We think, however, that nothing of the kind will be done, but that our dealers will sell as fast as they can, only availing themselves of the legitimate rise by the demand of the market. The price now is about four dollars."

SERIOUS strikes are reported in the flax mills of Northern Ireland. No statement of the cause of the strike has yet been published, but it is probably due to dullness in the linen trade and a consequent reduction of wages. During the rebellion the linen industries of Ireland were extremely prosperous, but, with the return of peace and of competition, business fell off, the labor market became overstocked, and this necessarily led to such competition between operatives as compelled a reduction of wages.

HENRIETTA BOWERS, a child thirteen years old, is a prisoner in the West Chester jail, on a charge of attempting to poison the family of Benjamin J. Miller of New Garden township. Miller, his wife, and two other persons became very sick shortly after dinner on the 27th inst., and the physician who attended them pronounced it a case of poisoning. The girl Bowers, on being questioned, confessed that she had mixed arsenic with the food, from a packet she had found in the house. Fortunately, she used too much of the mineral, or the result might have been fatal. No cause is assigned for the extraordinary conduct of the child.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, August 8, 1874

THE Radicals of Delaware are going to try to succeed with a Jump. They will find out that a hop-step-and-a-jump will fall short of success.

GAYNOR is not much of a gainer by mixing in the Beecher-Tilton business. All the dark spots in his character have been brought out prominently.

THERE were four hundred and sixty-nine deaths in Philadelphia last week, of which two hundred and forty-five were of children under one year of age, and one hundred and fifty-four from cholera infantum.

ENCOURAGING.—The internal revenue receipts this month will exceed those of July last year by over a quarter of a million of dollars.—Commercial.

And the people would have been saved at least half a million more had Grant vetoed the steal bill.

THE Radicals of New York will hold their Convention at Utica on the 23d of September. It is understood that Grant, Conkling, Tom Murphy and Hugh Gardner, the convicted Police Commissioner, have set up a slate for nomination.

OF the eight Radical nominees for Aldermen of Vicksburg, seven are negroes, though the population is pretty evenly divided and the whites pay all the taxes. Such is the practical shape in which the civil rights issue is being forced on the people of the South.

IT is currently believed that the forthcoming report of Solicitor Wilson will recommend the abolition of the Secret Service Bureau because it has proven to be worthless and inefficient. But will that restore the money that the system has absorbed, or bring to justice the rascals it has bred?

GRANT is too much engaged seeking pleasure at race courses and watering places to give the least attention to the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. It don't seem to make any difference to him how much or how long a true and brave soldier suffers. His enjoyments must not be interfered with.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY, who is very much afraid of a judicial investigation into his bribery of members of the Kansas Legislature, has met with a severe back-set. For some time his attorneys have been resorting to every possible quibble to get the case disposed of without a trial. But the Court at Topeka refused to quash the indictment, and the trial must be had. The Court also refused to reduce the bonds of the "Christian Statesman" from $20,000 to $10,000.

THE Telegraph gives its opinion of Mackey-Errett's Commercial and here it is:

> "It is merely the organ of roughs and robbers, *in politics*. Shrewdly disguised it is true, but nevertheless an organ of its kind. The odor of its jobbery, and that of its owners, pervades the State."

And yet the Telegraph dare not oppose any of the candidates set up by the Commercial. So far as tickets are concerned it appears to be as much in the power of the Ring as its neighbor it refers to.

GOV. AMES now wants the army sent to Vicksburg. The principal reason he gives is because "the Democrats are masters of the situation." This is the most cogent and truthful reason we have ever yet seen why the army should be used at elections in the South. But strangely enough Grant has concluded that the mere fact that "the Democrats are masters of the situation," is not a sufficient reason why the army should be moved to Vicksburg so as to make "the Republicans masters of the situation."

IF the gentleman of asinine qualifications who presides over the editorial half-column of the Leader, will read THE POST, he will discover that instead of claiming that the flood of Sunday night was the result of a water spout, we distinctly stated that it was the result of a collision between two clouds, and that the lines of destruction represent the lines of junction of the two clouds when they came in contact. And our position is not only sustained by the facts of the case, but by every scientific writer who has examined the subject.

THE "Great Pittsburgh Flood" still continues to be the theme for comment and wonder for the press. The theory first advanced in this paper that it was the result of a water-spout formed by the meeting of two heavy clouds, bursting upon the doomed district, is clearly the correct one. It is a fact that in mountainous and hilly regions, that water-spouts alone are formed in this way, while in level countries they are formed in the shape of a funnel and sweep along bodily. Such a water-spout could not be formed or travel in a hilly country. Two clouds approaching from opposite directions heavily charged with water and electricity and meeting in mid air, instantly reach all the conditions of a water spout and deluge a limited district of country. The lines of the deluged districts in the two cities correspond with the line of junction of the two clouds overhead on Sunday night. The water that would otherwise have been shed by the two clouds over a great extent of country, was driven and compressed into a small compass by the collision—this compression creating the water-spout, and the consequent destruction.

SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION.

The great and unjust disproportion of the Senatorial representation of the States becomes more and more apparent every year. The people of the great States like New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and others, begin to keenly realize the injustice of the Senatorial representation as it now stands and are about ready to make a forcible demand for a reform. In all matters of practical legislation the Senate has equal power with the House, and yet the majority in the Senate represent but a small minority of the people of the United States, whereas a majority of the House means a majority of the people.

With the present anomalous and anti-Democratic formation of the Senate the minority may compel legislation unacceptable to the majority or prevent legislation at all. The Philadelphia Press has some excellent suggestions and gives a table, showing how unjust the proportion. In the Senate there are now seventy-four Senators, and of those seventy-four Senators sixteen come from a majority of the people, and fifty-eight come from a minority of the people. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, with Massachusetts, being eight States in all, having, by the last census, a population of 19,290,155, having a contiguous territory of not more than twelve or fourteen hundred miles one way by some three hundred the other, now contain an actual majority of the people of these thirty-seven States and ten Territories; and not only a majority of all the people, but a very large majority of the wealth, the industry, and the trade of the country, and are, in the aggregate, increasing in those elements faster than the rest of the country.

Our own State for instance is one of the most striking examples of this great injustice. Pennsylvania has a population of 3,521,000, and only two members of the highest branch of the National Legislature. Delaware, with 125,000, has the same number, and Nevada, with her 42,000, has two Senators also. To give Pennsylvania the same proportion of Senators as Nevada we would have 166 Senators, instead of only two. While it would not be desirable to have a great increase in the number of Senators, it would certainly be desirable to have a reform in the manner of their distribution.

The following table, showing what a small representation is accorded to a majority of the population and what a large representation is given to the minority, will furnish food for much reflection to all thoughtful people:

WITH SIXTEEN SENATORS.

Massa'setts.	1,457,351	Indiana	1,680,637
New York	4,382,759	Missouri	1,721,295
Penn'a	3,521,951	Kentucky	1,331,011
Ohio	2,665,260		
Illinois	2,539,891	Total	19,290,155

WITH FIFTY-EIGHT SENATORS.

Tennessee	1,258,520	Connecticut	537,454
Virginia	1,225,163	Arkansas	484,471
Iowa	1,194,020	W. Virginia	442,014
Georgia	1,184,109	Minnesota	439,706
Michigan	1,184,059	Kansas	364,399
N. Carolina	1,071,361	Vermont	330,551
Wisconsin	1,054,670	New Hamp.	318,300
Alabama	996,992	R. Island	217,353
New Jersey	906,096	Florida	187,748
Mississippi	827,922	Delaware	125,015
Texas	818,579	Nebraska	122,993
Maryland	780,894	Oregon	90,923
Louisiana	726,915	Nevada	42,491
S. Carolina	705,606		
Maine	626,915	Total	18,825,486
California	560,247		

The only way to remedy this striking inequality is by a change in the Constitution, and herein lies the chief difficulty in making a change or securing a reform. The Senators of the twenty-nine States who represent the minority of the people leave it in their power to defeat an amendment to the Constitution. Indeed nineteen of the smaller States, representing a population no greater than the single State of New York could prevent the passage of an amendment. But if it is next to impossible for us to effect a change in the Constitution, we may do the next best thing, and prevent the admission of any more juvenile States, whose Senatorial representatives would still further augment the power of a small minority.

Upon a question of State Rights of this kind, there would not be much division of opinion among the different parties in those States who have a population of one million or more. The reasons that originally prompted the placing of the States on an equality in the Senate, if they ever were good, have long since passed away, and if some statesman will devise a means for remedying the evil without inflicting a still greater, he will deserve and receive the gratitude of the people.

ABOUT RELIEF FUNDS.

This has been a noted season for raising relief funds, and generally for those who have suffered from the effect of the floods. In most instances, these charities were of the most deserving nature, and worthy the most favorable consideration of individuals and the public. But there was one, at least, that smells very rankly of corruption, and of political corruption at that. We refer to a portion of the $500,000 appropriation made by Congress at its last session to relieve the necessities of the people in certain districts of the South.

Quite a handsome portion of this half million, was, upon the suggestion of two of the Radical Congressmen from Alabama, designed and set apart for the relief of persons rendered destitute by the overflow of the Alabama, Tombigbee and Warrior rivers in the State of Alabama. But it happens that there was no such destitution caused there as was alleged. The floods did not come and render whole communities homeless and penniless. The usual and ordinary rains and freshets are all that have visited the Alabama, the Tombigbee and the Warrior rivers during the past season. Just such rains and freshets as are of annual occurrence, with occasional exceptions, and for which no calls upon the national Treasury or the private purse were ever dreamed of before, much less successfully made.

But suppose there had been destitution in this part of the South, one would naturally suppose that immediate relief would be required. But as yet there has been none of the appropriations made by Congress for Alabama expended, nor is it proposed to expend it for some time yet—not until within a few weeks of the election. In short the appropriation made for the pretended suffering districts in Alabama is simply and purely a corruption fund with which it is hoped to carry the election.

The average negro voter in the South has not a very long memory, and if he should eat his bread and bacon in June he would hardly feel grateful for it in October, so that the two far-seeing Congressmen, whose districts lay in the "devastated" region, determined to hold back the rations until September, to make sure that the recipients would remember how to vote. This plan was very cleverly conceived and will no doubt be carried out to the letter unless the Commissary-General of the Army interferes and puts a stop to it. Instructions have already been issued by that officer to the Commissary at New Orleans not to issue any rations except in "actual and pressing cases of destitution directly caused by overflow of the above-named rivers." If this order is carried out by the subaltern officer, this well-planned scheme of buying votes with the public funds will be nipped in the bud. But New Orleans is a bad place to have honesty exemplified in the distribution of rations or anything else.

That city seems never to have recovered from the taint of Ben. Butler, and with brother-in-law Casey, and Packard, and Kellogg, and Durell still in power there the conditions for an outgrowth of honesty, especially pending an election for Congressmen are not at all favorable. Hence, it should not surprise us to hear that in due time the rations will be distributed in Alabama and accomplish their purpose. To secure the election of two Radicals will be an exigency that must be met, regardless of the amount of bacon required.

THE BROOKLYN PESTILENCE

We very much fear that this Brooklyn scandal is about to grow monotonous and end in an overwhelming sea of lies, so vast and deep and murky that all the divers with all the diving bells in the universe will eventually be unable to bring to the surface even a few grains of truth. The truth-crushers, madden and thicken on both sides of the question day by day, and prurient scandal mongers from Maine to California launch upon the wings of the lightning the gossipping tales that were told around the odoriferous tea tables of the Free Lovers half a dozen years ago. The friends of both parties in this scandal, as they bluster thick with frothy stories of mutual crimination, lies and truth commingled concerning dry and dusty offenses against morality, are building wiser than they know.

They are covering up the original bit of truth, the little spark of fire that caused the original explosion, and heaping upon it such an inextricable mass of social pollution, that even now there is scarcely a hope of bringing up the original truth fresh and recognizable. But will the world lose anything by not receiving exact or reliable information as to what truth there was in the original scandal? We think not. The world would be better off if it could at once sweep out of existence the pestilent scandal and forget the actors with all their aiders and abettors, who gave rise to it, but as this cannot be done the world ought to do the next best thing, and profit by the lesson it teaches.

No more airy pedestals should be erected upon which to place idols made of the coarsest kind of clay, to be worshipped as true gold. Society should begin to study its moral relations, its moral obligations and distinguish between a community of thought and a license of the baser passions. A large portion of New York society is passing through this ordeal, and that is the reason why the clamor deepens and the lies and slanders and scandals thicken, for it begins to look as though there was to be a mighty earthquake in which not only Beecher and Tilton will go down, but with them many others who have been playing hide-and-seek along the precipices of vice and immorality, proclaiming to the world all along that their grovelling vices were the sublimest aspirations of the human soul, and reclothing Babylonianism with the boasted civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century.

If Beecher and Tilton were the only ichthyoids floundering in the pool, the troubling of the waters would amount to but little. But there are hosts beside. Ichthyoids of greater length and girth than either. The virus of Free Love and the other social isms that during the last twenty years has found a lodgment in portions of metropolitan society, with an outward covering like an iceberg and an inner spirit like a volcano, has eaten deep into that society's vitals, and even the slightest puncture of that covering will let the pent up lava burst forth, revealing that which would startle society.

Hence this strange commotion—this dense cloud of smoke with its sickening odor of pestilent lies and dim flashes of affrighted truth—all intended to hide the light and sicken any fair spirit of investigation. Tilton appears to be playing the Samsonian role. He is willing to tear down the whole fabric and crush his enemies with himself. To stay his suicidal and homicidal hand seems now to require all the ingenuity of his tormentors. Tilton feels that there is no refuge now in "compromise," and that it is better to crush the fabric in which he once was a shining light, and die and be forgotten, among its ghastly ruins along with his former brethren and co-laborers. It is merely a question whether he has the power—as he clearly has the will; but if his shoulders are broad enough to lift the pillars from their foundations, by forcing a trial of his case in court, then will follow an exposure that will shock and shatter a goodly portion of metropolitan society out of all semblance of the recognized moralities of life.

A BRIGHT EXAMPLE.

The Dispatch in a long article on "Party Honesty," refers to the late address of the Republicans of South Carolina, in which the party leaders acknowledge that they have not kept any of their pledges, and that the government is hopelessly demoralized and must be reformed. The same pledge breakers ask to be re-elected for the purpose of accomplishing this reform, which they have hitherto failed to accomplish, preferring to steal from and rob the public instead. The Chairman of the Committee is R. B. Elliott, a negro Congressman and he winds up by saying he "would make no race distinctions, but it cannot longer be denied, and it would be criminal longer to withhold the fact, that the present condition of affairs in our State is made chargeable to the colored race, who represent not only the great bulk of Republicans here, but who constitute the majority of its citizens. The duty and responsibility of redeeming the State from obloquy and disgrace, of restoring the public confidence, of building up her credit and saving her from utter and complete annihilation, rests peculiarly upon the shoulders of that race. This duty they cannot evade—this responsibility they cannot escape." After quoting this the Dispatch said:

> Let State Committees nearer home imitate the example of the colored Congressman Elliott, and commence the work of reform inside the party. If unworthy, men have crept into office, let them be cast out, and if unsuitable candidates are aspiring to and clamoring for political preferment, let them be frowned down and meet with no encouragement or favor. Nothing but honesty will carry the day and secure a perpetuation of power.

This man Elliott is an excellent individual to cast out political devils, and clothe himself with honesty. If such honesty as that which characterizes Elliott is going to carry the day generally, we advise the editor of the Dispatch to keep his hand upon his pocket book. For instance we take the following from a Columbia, S. C., paper of a late date:

> COLUMBIA, S. C. July 7, 1874—R. B. Elliott, Member of Congress of the Third Congressional District of the State of South Carolina.—Please call at Felix Cardarelli's and settle your tailor's bill, which has been standing since January 1872.
>
> F. CARDARELLI.

We might multiply instances like this and much worse, related touching this model statesman, whose bright example the Dispatch so warmly commends to Republicans nearer home. And yet we do not believe with the Dispatch that when party leaders acknowledge that they have broken their pledges, confess to all their crimes, and promise to do better if they are elected to office again, that they ought to be elected. If such a theory was correct, jails and penitentiaries would be worse than useless.

MORTON'S KEYNOTE.

On Friday night last, Senator O. P. Morton of Indiana opened the campaign in Indiana, on the Radical side. Senator Morton is generally selected to pitch the "Keynote" in the West, but this year he pitches it unusually low, and delivered one of the dryest and tamest speeches we have ever read. Less than a year ago he went into the State of Ohio, intending that his "keynote" should drown the voice of old William Allen, but before he had filled all of his appointments he slunk back into Indiana, whipped and disheartened, for when he waked up old William Allen, he most emphatically waked up the wrong passenger.

It was therefore wise that Mr. Morton should lift up his voice within the shadow of his own vine and fig tree in the year of grace 1874. It was not well for him to go abroad and challenge ancient giants to mortal combat. Mr. Morton's Indianapolis harangue is remarkable only for its gross falsfications, and its cunning attempt to show that although the Radical leaders have been guilty of the most stupendous frauds ever committed, they should be still further entrusted with power, upon the bare assurance of a confessing criminal that if forgiven and continued in his place, he will be honest for the future. Mr. Morton says that "resolutions against corruption are the cheap clap-trap of parties," but it is, nevertheless, a very high priced article compared with what he deals out.

He undertakes to define the "spirit of the two parties," in which he asserts that the Democracy are in favor of crime, intemperence and dishonesty, while the Radical party is a sort of evangelisht, favoring only virtue, temperance and honesty. Opinions will be formed, not upon the mere assertion of Mr. Morton but in the light of facts as they actually exist. It is admitted on all hands that there is more corruption at the seat of government to-day than was ever dreamed of before—that during the past ten years there have been hundreds of millions stolen out of the national Treasury in one way and another. Who were in absolute power in every department of the government all this time? The Radical party. Who were the detected thieves who stole these millions? Prominent leaders of the Radical party.

Mr. Morton will not be permitted to shift the responsibility upon other shoulders than his own, and his co-workers in Radicalism. But says Mr. Morton "the exposure to the Credit Mobilier, Sanborn, and District of Columbia transactions were the voluntary and earnest work of the Republican party; and while it may show here and there a diseased member yet it clearly reveals the healthy tone, vigor and condition of the mass." There is not one word in all this that bears the slightest resemblance to the truth. The Republican party never detected or exposed any of these things, but on the contrary its leaders did all in their power to cover them up, and prevent an investigation. Did not Mr. Morton know when he was uttering these words, that in 1872, when the exposure of the Credit Mobilier frauds was made and spread at large through the Democratic journals of the country, that he along with Wilson, Blaine, Ames, and the rest of them solemnly denied over their own signatures that there was one word of truth in the exposures made?

Of course he knew it, and he knew that on the stump during the whole Presidential campaign in 1872, he most solemnly pledged his honor that it was nothing more than a Democratic lie. He knew further, that when Congress assembled in the session of 1872-3, that he along with the leaders of his party tried in every possible way to prevent an investigation, but that public opinion was too great to be withstood, even by the Radical party, flushed with a recent victory—a victory gained by lying and concealing the Credit Mobilier frauds, for had they been known in 1872, as they were in 1873, the Radical party would have been hopelessly defeated. Mr. Morton knew all this, and he knew furthermore that his own hands were not and are not clean of this Credit Mobilier business.

This virtuous indignation of Mr. Morton and his friends against the Credit Mobilier steal, after they have been found guilty of the theft themselves, is not going to avail much. The convicted horse thief cannot escape the penitentiary by railing against his crimes, after the jury convicts and the judge sentences him. Neither can Morton and Colfax and their crew escape political oblivion by crying out against their own offenses. This dodge has come to be understood, and when the people hear a man whose pockets are lined with the proceeds of the Credit Mobilier robbery, crying out against Credit Mobilier, they come to the conclusion that he is something worse than a hypocrite and should be put down.

The District of Columbia and Sanborn frauds were exposed by the Radicals in the same way that they exposed other frauds. They could no longer be concealed and had to come to the surface. But Mr. Morton knew that his party in and out of Congress, tried to smother an investigation as long as possible, and failing in that tried to secure whitewashing Committees. His own votes in the Senate on the District of Columbia affairs, show that he did not want an investigation, until he saw that there was no help for it. When Mr. Thurman of Ohio took the initial step in the District of Columbia investigation, he found a fierce opponent in Mr. Morton. And now after Senator Thurman, backed up by public opinion, forced this investigation and laid bare the foulest corruptions that ever blackened the pages of history, and involved prominent members of the Presidential household and the chief leaders of the Radical party, Mr. Morton, in a set speech, has the brazen impudence to claim the exposure to be an evidence of Radical honesty and purity. According to this theory of reasoning, the criminal who can confess to the most astounding robberies can lay the highest claim to honesty, and none but the vilest sinners possess immaculate virtue.

Nor is Mr. Morton less unhappy in his allusion to the Sanborn frauds. Had it not been for the persistent efforts of the Democratic and anti-Administration members of Congress, these robberies would to-day be unexposed. But what has the exposure accomplished? Has the country any assurance that Sanborn and his whelps are not still carrying on their whole-sale robbery? None whatever, and yet the Radical party is in supreme power. And what was done with Mr. Richardson, who was driven out of the Cabinet for his connection with the Sanborn frauds that Mr. Morton so eloquently denounces? He was made a Judge of the Court of Claims and Mr. Morton voted in favor of his confirmation! This is the way that the Indiana Senator punishes the unfaithful public officer.

But while he was on the District of Columbia business, why did he not tell us what he thought of President Grant appointing Boss Shepherd to a place on the District Commission? Or why did he keep his lips sealed upon the salary grab steal in which he played so prominent a part? Yea, verily; why? Because even Morton had not the brass to face such questions. But we have tresspassed too far upon the patience of the reader already in exposing the hypocrisies of this arch-demagogue of Indiana.

GOV. ALLEN of Ohio, made a speech at the Soldiers Reunion at Dayton the other day, and the astute Associated Press agent at that point was at great pains to telegraph all over the country that it was a bid for the Presidency. We have found it necessary on many previous occasions, as on this, to notify the Dayton agent, that his duty consists wholly of sending news, while inferences and comments devolve on editors. The Democratic papers of the Association either had do without the news from Dayton or give currency to this insulting insinuation upon one of the most prominent Democrats in the country—the mere fancy of a malignant partisan. Gov. Allen is not an office seeker, and his noble nature would scorn to make a bid for office upon any occasion, much less like that of the Soldiers Reunion.

GRANT TAMPERING WITH RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

The Pittsburgh United Presbyterian of this week administers the following rebuke to our sea-side lounging and horse racing President:

> President Grant has been at a camp meeting, where he was introduced and applauded. He also spent an hour on the preachers' platform shaking hands, after which 200 little girls passed in review before him singing, "Oh, I'm so glad Jesus loves me." It is said the President was much "moved" by the incident—possibly in pity that these spiritual interests of the children could be thus tampered with at a place of religious worship.

WE sincerely hope that no Republican member of Congress from the South, who, indebted for his election to a colored constituency, so far forgot himself as to betray the trust reposed in him by voting against the civil rights measure, will be re-elected this fall. It is an hour for stability and firmness. The place for fickle and capricious men is in the rear.—Commercial.

We would most respectfully ask whether the same thing should not apply in the North the same as in the South? We fail to see the difference. If the Civil Rights measures are right for the South, they are equally right for the North, and if they are an evil for one, they are an evil for the other. Concerning these two propositions there can be no kind of doubt in any reasonable man's mind. The Republican Congressman of the North, whose election was dependent upon the votes of colored men, did as much betraying as the Congressman from the South who voted against the Civil Rights Bill. This brings us to enquire, how does Gen. Negley stand on this question? How did he vote on the Civil Rights Bill? If he opposed it, can he reasonably expect the colored people of the Twenty-second District to support him? Gen. Negley owes it to his colored constituents to explain. Or will the Commercial explain for him? We shall probably see.

A CASE very similar to that of the boy murderer Pomeroy of Boston, has come to light in New York. A girl named Henrietta Warble, fifteen years old, was arrested for attempting to burn a babe that was left in her care. She confessed to other attempts of the same kind, and the only reason she gives for her fiendishness was that she "just felt like doing it." Here is another strange case for the Professors.

THE N. Y. Tribune suggests that Negley concentrate his entire power upon the question of salary grabbing, and he may succeed in furnishing a satisfactory excuse for voting for and pocketing the money. It's too late, as Negley has already proclaimed that he did right, after which he could not well frame an answer that would be sati sfactory to his constituents.

OBITUARY.

HON. PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP.

Hon. Philadelph Van Trump, ex-Judge and ex-member of Congress, died suddenly of heart disease on Friday morning last, at his residence in the suburbs of the city of Lancaster, Ohio. He was born in Lancaster on the 15th day of November, 1810. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, but by devoting himself to hard private study and continuous reading, became one of the most scholarly men of the State.

Before attaining the age of manhood, he took a fancy to the "Art perservative of Arts," and afterward became the editor and proprietor of the "Lancaster Gazette and Enquirer," at that time the leading Whig paper of Ohio. In the midst of his editorial duties—or rather his duties as compositor, foreman and editor of his paper—he read law, and in 1838 was admitted to practice, forming a partnership with Hon. H. F. Stanberry. Upon embarking in the practice of law he retired from the newspaper business, although he continued throughout the rest of his life to contribute to the press. As a writer he was pointed, polished and forcible.

He was a member of the National Whig Convention that nominated Scott and Graham in 1852. In 1856 he was the American candidate for Governor of Ohio, as well as an elector on the Fillmore ticket of that year. In 1860 he presided over the Bell and Everett State Convention. After that year he acted with the Democratic party, and was one of its most effective workers in Ohio. In 1863-4-5 he ran upon the Democratic State ticket for Supreme Judge. In 1862 he was elected Common Pleas Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. H. C. Whitman. He was re-elected to the same office in 1865.

In 1866 the Democratic Convention in the XII. District of Ohio, after two days' fruitless balloting, nominated Mr. Van Trump as the compromise candidate. In 1868 and 1870 he was again nominated and elected, and when a fourth nomination was tendered him, he peremptorily refused, and was succeeded by Hon. H. J. Jewett, now President of the Erie Road, and the present incumbent.

His career as a Judge was a marked one, and perhaps no jurist ever more completely commanded the respect of the bar. He was profoundly learned in the law, possessed iron firmness and the greatest suavity. The celebrated kidnapping case of Dr. Olds came before him, but he fearlessly enforced the law, although surrounded with bayonets and himself threatened with military arrest and imprisonment. But for the hasty intervention of the Supreme Court, he would have imprisoned Gov. Tod under the kidnapping act. In Congress he served with distinction, and was placed on some of the most importan Committees, among them the Pacific Railroad, Post Offices and Post Roads and Manufactures. At his home he was universally beloved by all who knew him. He died comparatively poor, because he was too generous to accumulate wealth.

SPEAKING of the movement now being engineered in the South by a few professional politicians who favor the renomination of Grant the N. Y. Tribune forcibly and truly says:

> Most of these men have no sympathy and no admiration for Gen. Grant. They are not unacquainted with the history of the last five years. They know how far he has been responsible for the wretched demoralization into which the political life of nearly all the Southern States has fallen. They know that if in one or two, as in Virginia, for instance, there still exists some security for life and property, some shadow of self-government, it is due not to Gen. Grant, but to a persistent, laborious, and successful opposition to him and his administration. In Louisiana it is his hand which has been put to the throat of every revolt of the manhood of the State against its thievish rulers. It is his favor and protection which have given Casey and Durell and Kellogg their will of the Commonwealth. He alone has made Powell Clayton in Arkansas so strong for evil. When the tax-payers of South Carolina came up to ask some countenance and support in the struggle they had resolved to make against the robbers who have rendered the State bankrupt and almost uninhabitable, Gen. Grant was induced by such confederates of the Ring as Patterson and Sawyer to turn the tax-payers out of the Executive mansion and send them back with no encouragement. These things are perfectly well known in Richmond and Charleston and New Orleans. Yet reputable men in all of these cities, some of them who have no offices, and a few who do not hope for any, are beginning to look to Grant as the only chance for escape from the plight their section has fallen into.

THE Carlist war in Spain is no child's play; neither is it entirely, as some suppose, guerrilla skirmishing. If the Spaniard would only submit to discipline, as in old times, he has in him still the material for a splendid soldier. All accounts—and we get them chiefly from the English papers—concur in admitting that of late the Carlists have fought magnificently. Concha went in the mountains to wage a war of extermination, and he was met on his own ground. There was no more parley when Concha said; as he did on his way to his death at Estella: "I intend to sweep from this country the band of royalists, and to destroy the towns in which they have shelter. All that I promise I will perform ruthlessly, and the land in generations to come shall remember my name." And the brave old man—the last, it would seem, of Republican leaders—executed his bloody threat. Since the defeat at Estella, the Carlist cause looks brighter than ever. They have sixty thousand men under arms, even by the admission of their enemies—they are confident from recent victories—they have nearly impregnable fastnesses behind them into which to retreat, and they have a fanatical loyalty to their rather stupid king to spur them on.

THE beautiful thoughts which the Hon. John A. Logan put with such prodigality into the Republican Congressional address are exciting a good deal of ungracious comment. The Boston Journal of Commerce thus alludes to the ambitious document: "It is a long-winded, meaningless affair at best, and seems to be designed 'for blowing purposes only.' The document—even taking that it really means something—does not come out square-footed on the currency does not tell us what we are anxious to know, if the Republican party is pledged in the East for specie payments and in the West for inflation, or for specie payments or inflation in all sections. Neither does it tell us anything about that miserable tariff and its incongruities. These two questions, together with 'cheap transportation,' are national issues of the day. If the Republican party will not meet them square-footed the people will be liable to look round and either find those who will, or create a new party to do their bidding. They are about tired of being fooled by platforms and 'promises' of every description."

ACCORDING to the N. Y. Tribune, Senator John Scott of Pennsylvania is devoting himself very generously to the hand-shaking business. He is traveling over the State and displaying the most praiseworthy interest in its special and political condition. Mr. Scott, by the way, is very anxious to go back to the U. S. Senate, and it is that sort of aspiration which makes a man a first-class hand-shaker. If it be true that Senator Cameron does not wish Mr. Scott to return, the latter gentleman has begun his travels none too soon. Hand-shaking is a great political power, but the senior Senator from Pennsylvania carries a vastly greater in his breeches pocket.

THE stable keepers in Boston report the breaking out in that city of a contagious horse disease not generally fatal in its results, but which disqualifies the horse for labor for from three to ten days. The symptoms are a loss of appetite, weakness and discharges from the nostrils or eyes, sometimes accompanied by coughing. A disease somewhat similar in character, but which has resulted fatally in several cases, is reported in Delaware county, of this State, but only a very small number of animals, comparitively speaking, have thus far been attacked.

THE Boston News thinks that "it is time Henry Wilson was looking after things in Massachusetts politics, as it isn't easy to steer the party craft in so heavy a current as that now running, and an old pilot like Henry Wilson will be in demand, this fall. 'Tis a pity, though," adds the News, "that our Henry can't get to think there are any issues now since the 'fall of the slave power in America.' A generation of voters are drifting without any particular political home, thinking no more of these defunct issues than of yesterday's dinner."

Is there not some means by which the Woodhull can be induced to hold her tongue? This Beecher nastiness is filthy enough, but now that the Woodhull has put in her oar in a lustful plea for free-love, and all its concomitant beastially, it promises to be doubly odoriferous.—Chicago Times.

EX-GOV. CURTIN is announced to make several speeches in Iowa in behalf of the Anti-monopoly ticket.

THREE ANGELS.

They say this life is barren, drear, and cold,
Ever the same sad song was sung of old,
Ever the same long weary tale is told,
And to our lips is held the cup of strife;
And yet—a little love can sweeten life.

They say our hands may grasp but joys destroyed,
Youth has but dreams, and age an aching void
Which Dead-Sea fruit long, long ago has cloyed,
Whose night with wild, tempestuous storms is rife;
And yet—a little hope can brighten life.

They say we fling ourselves in wild despair
Amidst the broken treasures scattered there
Where all is wrecked, where all once promised fair,
And stab ourselves, with sorrow's two-edged knife;
And yet—a little patience strengthens life.

Is it then true, this tale of bitter grief,
Of mortal anguish finding no relief?
Lo! midst the winter shines the laurel's leaf:
Three angels share the lot of human strife,
Three Angels glorify the path of life—

Love, Hope, and Patience cheer us on our way;
Love, Hope, and Patience form our spirits' stay;
Love, Hope, and Patience watch us day by day,
And bid the desert bloom with beauty vernal,
Until the earthly fades in the eternal.

—Fraser's Magazine.

FASHION GOSSIP.

Among the charming toilets recently sent from New York was an exquisitely fine white muslin. The front of the skirt was trimmed with four puffings surmounting an embroidered flounce, the back having one very deep flounce headed by three puffings with doubled headings. The tablier was rounded and fastened beneath the basque with a scarf of pale violet faille. The tablier and pretty basque were trimmed to correspond with the skirt, with two rows of needle-work insertion between the puffings. An elegant dinner costume of faintest tint of blue faille was intermixed with delicate flesh-color. The front of the skirt was elaborately trimmed with seven ruffles of the blue, the skirt itself being flesh-color; the long pointed apron falling to the left side was edged with a fluting, giving a full view of the left side of the skirt. The train and drapery puff of blue were trimmed at the bottom with a deep scalloped flounce piped with flesh-color; this flounce falls over a narrow gathered flounce. The basque of blue is buttoned closely down to the edge and has a blonde ruff at the throat. The sleeves are blue Marie Antoinette, with two flesh-colored ruffles falling toward the hand, and bias bands of blue. Clusters of white daisies were knotted here and there. A beautiful ball dress of blue faille shone through the mist of a white silk gauze over-dress, the entire front covered with folds of blue faille and fluffy white ruches. The overskirt forming the train was bordered all around with a flouncing of white blonde: over this train fell a short tunic, trimmed with lace and faille ruches; a garland of large tea roses fell at the right side gracefully over the train. The tight corselet waist, fitting like a corset over the hips, was cut in Vandykes, top and bottom, and edged with lace: straps of faille, covered with airy puffings of gauze, took the place of sleeves. A large faille bow and sash ends formed the puff at the back.

Vails are being worn to a greater extent than for many years before. The vail itself is simply a piece of untrimmed, dotted, or plain Brussels not tightly drawn over the face, in many instances fastened to the head before a hat is put on. The taste is questionable which can discard the beautiful thread lace vails of a few years back. Gossip says the passion for veils arises from the fact of the many arts used so extensively for the complexion, eyes, eyebrows, and lashes. The bistre shadow beneath the eye, the darkening of the brow and lashes, and enameling of the skin, are certainly very common and are applied not only by artists, but privately by ladies themselves. An excellent and innocent cosmetic used by the Orientals is made of jasmine pomade and benzoin. This looks like a thick white cream, and bring a lovely but transient bloom to the cheeks. For a simple and harmless cosmetic one can recommend tincture of benzoin added to water until it assumes a milky hue and consistence. This is a fragment wash and infuses life into sluggish blood. Another is medicated soap melted and made into balls with finely ground oatmeal. Oatmeal and buttermilk together possess wonderfully beautifying qualities, and oatmeal by itself now occupies a place on many washstands, steeped in water in small qualities. Its balsamic qualities and glutinous oiliness make the flesh beautifully soft and white. A little lemon juice may be added advantageously.

It is rumored that the fall season will see women apparently clad in coats of mail, a fine network covering corsage and overskirt, heavy with closely-wrought steel beads; and when in addition to this the fronts of hats are ornamented in a similar manner, helmet-wise, the effect can be imagined. The coming new boot will have the Marseilles bottom or extension edge to the sole, with two rows of stitching, kid-topped, and morocco foxed. An entirely new fashion in shape and design of boots will come out this Fall, called "La Belle Kellogg;" also a very handsome new style of skating shoe.

A KIDNAPPING CASE IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent sends the Boston Journal the following account of a kidnapping case in England nearly forty years ago, which in some of its aspects resembles very much the case of the Ross child in Philadelphia. A similar explanation of the Ross case has been hinted at in some of the newspapers, but the suspicions seem to be satisfactorily explained away.

"About thirty-eight years ago a similar case to that of the Ross boy's kidnapping at Philadelphia occurred in England. A beautiful child was stolen, and the robbers notified the father that his child could be ransomed for the sum of five thousand pounds. The father replied through the directed channel that he was a poor man, and could not raise five hundred pounds (£500). Thereupon the robbers replied that they knew he was a poor man, but they also knew that he had rich relatives and friends from whom he could borrow the amount, and if he did not send it by a certain day the child would be killed for self-protection. In the meantime the whole affair had got into the papers, and all England was aroused at the audacity of the scoundrels. Large rewards were offered; ministers preached from the pulpits about it. Great sympathy was felt for the parents, the money was raised, the child was recovered, but all his beautiful curls had been cut close off. The police and detectives were totally unable to make any discoveries as to who were the criminals. Many arrests were made, but with no result.

"It is a well-known fact that the Bank of England never reissues any of its notes, if they have only been out even a few minutes. One of the gentlemen who contributed to the fund for the ransom of the child, knowing the above fact, went to the Bank of England and got its officers to mark and register the bills he was going to give the father to obtain the release of his child, and requested the bank officers to notify him when the bills should be returned to the bank. He did this, in the hope of getting some trace of the scoundrels who had frightened the whole community. Several months elapsed, when one day he was notified that the bills had been returned to the bank. Upon inquiry he found that they had come from a bank in the North of England. Thereupon he posted North and found that the bills had been deposited by a person who opened an account with them. The gentleman and bank clerk returned to London, when, upon arrival at his house, a detective was sent for, and at the same time the father of the stolen child was requested to meet them in order to inform him of their discovery. Immediately upon his coming into the room the bank clerk said: 'Why, this is the gentleman who deposited the bills with us.' And so it proved. In order to raise money he had abducted his own child. It was noticed that he had lived better since the restoration of the child, but nothing was thought of that, as it was supposed that sympathizing friends supplied the means.

"He was arrested for conspiracy to defraud, tried, convicted and sentenced to penal servitude. So ended the great child kidnapping case, and people who had little ones slept easier."

UNLUCKY PEOPLE.

There are some people who are never in luck. If they are not born under an unlucky star it was because a wandering comet, yet more baleful, was in the ascendant. They made at the beginning some one of those infinitesimal errors which in the course of a life-long calculation widen out into the logarithmic figures; they came in the world behind time, and have always been in pursuit of it and never catching up; they were born just too late for the life insurance which happens to expire first. Their piece of bread is sure to fall, and always on the buttered side; their dear gazelles are sure to die; if they think they can play comedy, a compelling fate thrusts them into tragedy; they would like to write poetry, but are obliged to make a living by plain prose; if they have a chance in an oil well, it runs nothing but mud and water; if they have a silver mine, it turns out a false lead; if they dabble in stocks, it is only to burn their fingers; all their bulls are beared, all their swans are geese, there are seven Fridays in every week of their lives, and all of them are black Fridays, so black that they are blue! On the wedding journeys of these worthies nobody has a slipper to throw after them; horse-shoes never lie in their path; let them get up never so early in the morning to catch their worm, an earlier bird has been before them. The blind beggar on the corner always sees them, when their pockets are empty and a charming girl is their companion, before he sees anybody else; the confidence man always selects them for victims; if they travel, they are the Jonahs of the journey; if they stay at home, it is to see the folly of not having gone abroad; their brothers never learn to swim, and sail round the world in safety; they learn every trick of the water, to be drowned in their own bath-tub; regardless of the economies, other people may put bacon in the engine fires and sit on the valve, and nothing happens; but these people will not only be blown up by the steam of their own tea-kettle, but will have to eat their greens without bacon. No contagious disease goes a begging for the want of them to take it, and always at the most inauspicious season; their good crop and their neighbor's famine never come together; if they make a corner in cream, there is always a thunder storm on hand to sour it; in short, whatever they do, they will have reason to wish they had done the other thing; they are so invariably out of joint with the times and seasons of prosperity that if a fool's cap be thrown into the crowd where they are, theirs is the head it falls on, while they are led to declare that if they had been born hatters other people would have been born without heads; and they are thankful but for one thing in the world, and that is that they were not born a pair of twins.

But the wretched individuals who pride themselves on being so invariably unfortunate are always, as the saying is, down on their luck. They never attribute any of their misfortunes to their rashness or to their procrastination, to their indolence or to their meddlesomeness, to their pusillanimity or to their overplus of pluck, to their maladroitnesss or to the element omitted in their combinations; they neither reproach others nor themselves—it is always and merely their luck. Luck is the divinity that shapes their ends; and if we will accept a new reading of the old passage, is the divinity that shapes their ends rough—hew them how they will! "Just my luck," is the shibboleth they use on all occasions, till other people adopt their own view of themselves, and leave them out of their schemes and out of their parties, as persons with whom it is not best to attempt fine undertakings, till the unlucky ones again cry out against their treatment as a fresh manifestation of the injustice of Providence, and against themselves as nothing but the fools of fortune.—[Harpers' Bazaar.

JULES JANIN'S BOUQUET.

Forty years ago there existed, and still exists, near the corridor which leads to the Theatre Francaise, a flower-shop, known as the best to that quarter of Paris. It was kept by one Mme. Provost, an obliging and intelligent woman, who understood marvelously well how to prepare bouquets for special occasions. She died in 1838, and Jules Janin honored her by writing her obituary with all the vigor and fluency of his fertile pen. The day after its publication, a well-dressed young man called upon the celebrated author. "Sir," he said, "I am the son-in-law and successor in business of Mme. Provost. The honor which you have conferred upon that worthy woman can hardly be estimated at its true value. Permit me, however, to show my appreciation of it as best I can. Once a week henceforward, all the year round, in winter as in summer, you will receive as a token of grateful remembrance a bouquet from our establishment." And for thirty-six years the promise has been faithfully kept. The last bouquet was a funeral one, and was destined for the writer's coffin.

ONLY A YEAR AGO.

Only a year ago!
So short, and yet so long!
Its memory soft as the summer wind,
Or a wave of the angels' song.
Only a year ago!
And yet what changes have been!
How many stars have been lost to view,
And, oh! how many seen!

A head of golden hair—
An eye supremely blue—
A good, and noble, and brave heart.
And Christianlike and true;
That was a year ago!
To-day,—ashes and dust!
It tells how much the heart will bear—
How much it can and must.

And thus we might be hanging
Sweet pictures in memory's hall;
And let a flood of sunbeams
Over our idols fall—
Just as we did a year ago!
Where are they all to-day?
Ask for the wave, as it thunders by,
What it did with yesterday's spray.

CADET SMITH'S EXPULSION.

A reporter of the New York Sun recently interviewed Capt. Hall and others at West Point regarding the dismissal of James W. Smith, the first negro cadet appointed to the Military Academy. The following was elicited:

Reporter—What was Cadet Smith found deficient in?

Capt. Hall—His worst failure was in natural and experimental philosophy, which embraces higher mathematics, dynamics, optics, mechanics, and other studies. He missed a very simple question in optics, and the examiners, who were extremely lenient with him, chiefly, I believe, because he was colored and not white, tried him with another, which was also missed.

Reporter—Is optical science deemed an absolutely essential branch of learning for an officer in the army?

Capt. Hall—It is useful to engineers, for instance. But that is not the question. In most educational institutions of the grade of West Point, the standing of a student in his studies is decided by a general average of all the studies in which he is examined. Here each branch is considered separately, and if the cadet fails in any one he cannot pass. I will assure you once more that in my opinion Cadet Smith received as fair an examination as was ever given to any student. If anything, he was a little favored.

Reporter—What was his conduct in the last year of his stay at the academy?

Capt. Hall—Good. He ranked 20 in a class of 46 in discipline. Discipline is decided by the number of marks a cadet receives in the term. If he goes beyond a certain number he is expelled.

Reporter—This record seems hardly consistent with his previous turbulent career.

Capt. Hall—Oh! in the last year of his service he learned to control his temper, but he never seemed happy unless in some trouble.

Reporter—Have you any more colored cadets?

Capt. Hall—Only one—Henry O. Flipper of Georgia. He is a well-built lad, a mulatto, and is bright, intelligent, and studious.

Reporter—Do the cadets dislike him as much as they did Smith?

Capt. Hall—No, sir. I am told that he is more popular. I have heard of no complaints of ill treatment. I have no doubt he will get through all right. And here I will say, that had Mr. Smith been white he would not have gone so far as he did.

Other officers of the post concur with Capt. Hall, but the enlisted men seem to sympathize with Smith. One of them said, "I don't believe the officers will ever let a negro get through. They don't want them in the army."

Cadet Smith's career for the three years of his service, was indeed a most unhappy one, but whether that unhappiness arose from the infirmities of temper or from the persistent persecution of his comrades cannot be authoritatively said. One officer attributed much of the pugnacity which Smith exhibited early in his course to the injudicious letters sent him by his friends. In some of these he was advised to "fight for the honor of his race," and others urged him to brook no insult at the hands of the white cadets. The menial duties which the "plebes" are called upon to do in their first summer encampment were looked upon by Smith as personal insults thrust upon him, although his comrades made no complaint. Then the social ostracism to a lad of his sensitive nature was almost unbearable, and an occasional outbreak is not to be wondered at.

Before he had been in the academy a week he wrote to a friend complaining of the treatment he received from his fellows, and this letter being published intensified the hostility of the other cadets. Soon after this he had a fight with Cadet Wilson and cut his face with a dipper. Then followed the breach of discipline on drill, the court martial and sentence, and finally the Congressional investigation, which did not effect any good. Smith says that frequently on squad drill he was detached from the squad by the cadet corporal, and told that he was not to stand side by side with white men.

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA.

The first thing which strikes one at Capri, says a letter in the London Saturday Review, is the smallness of the place. The whole island is only some four miles long and a mile and a half across, and a good half of this space is practically inaccessible. But it is just the diminutive size of Capri which becomes one of its greatest charms. It would be hard, in fact, to find any part of the world where so much and such varied beauty is packed in so small a space. The visitor who lands from Naples or Sorrento mounts steeply up the slopes of a grand amphitheatre, flanked on either side by the cliffs of St. Michael and Anacapri, to the white line of the village on the central ridge, with the strange Saracenic domes of its church lifted wierdly against the sky. Over the crest of this ridge a counter valley falls as steeply to the south, till it reaches a plateau covered with the gray mass of a convent, and then plunges over crag and cliff back again to the sea. To the east of these central valleys a steep rise of ground ends in the ruins of the palace of Tiberius and the great headland which fronts the headland of Sorrento. Everywhere the forms of the scenery are on the largest and boldest scale. The great conical Tors, Tuorogrande and Tuoro-piccolo. the boldly-scarped rock of Castiglione, with its crown of mediæval towers, lead up the eye to the huge cliff wall of Anacapri, where, a thousand feet above, the white hermitage on Monte Solaro glimmers out fitfully from the screen of cloud. Among the broken heights to the east or in the central valleys, there are a hundred different walks and a thousand different nooks, and each nook and walk has its own independent charm. Steeps clothed from top to bottom in the thick greenery of the lemon or orange; sudden breaks like that of Metromania, where a blue strip of sea seems to have been cunningly let in among the rocks; backgrounds of crumbled limestone; slopes, dusty gray, with wild cactus; thickets of delightful greenery, where one lies hidden in the dense scrub of myrtle and arbutus; olive yards creeping thriftily up the hillsides, and over the cliffs and down every slope, and into every rock corner where the Caprese peasant farmer can find footing; homesteads of gray stone, with low domed oriental roofs on which women sit spinning, their figures etched out against the sky, gardens where the writhed fig trees stand barely waiting for the foliage of spring; nooks and broken boulders and vast masses of rock, with the dark mass of the carouba flinging its shade over them; heights from which one looks suddenly northward and southward over a hundred miles of sea—this is Capri. The sea is everywhere. At one turn its waters go flashing away, unbroken by a single sail, toward the far-off African coast, where the Caprese boatmen are coral fishing through the hot summer months; at another the eye ranges over the tumbled mountain masses above Amalfi to the dim sweep of the coast where the haze hides the temples of Pæstum; at another the bay of Naples opens suddenly before us Vesuvius and the deep blue of Castellamere, and the white city line along the coast sea, with a strange witchery across twenty miles of clear air.

WOMAN'S DRESS.

The Woman's Journal of July 25th contains a report of the work performed by the Dress Committee of the New England Woman's Club from July 1873, to January, 1874. This Committee was organized as a result of Miss Stuart Phelps' essay, "What to Wear," which was first read before the Club, then published in the Independent, and then republished in pamphlet form. The Committee quickly came to the conclusion that the present feminine garb is neither healthy, nor beautiful, nor economical, nor decent. It is above all, unhealthy. It compresses the vital organs; it hangs the whole weight of the clothing from the hips instead of the shoulders; and it causes a varying and unequal temperature in the different parts of the body. It was not considered advisable to recommend sweeping changes, however. Reform, like a baby, must crawl before it can walk or run. The Committee therefore contented itself with preparing an elaborate argument against the present style of dress, and with taking pains to bring the subject before the public. Copies of the printed argument were sent to all persons known to be interested in the cause, and to the 450 registered dress-makers of Boston, in the hope "that thereby some consciences may be awakened among this influential and important class of work-women by which the waists of their customers may hereafter be spared a little of the torture to which they are so often induced to submit." We are not informed whether the hope was justified by the results. Lack of money prevented much tract-distribution. Arrangements were made for a course of six lectures by prominent Boston doctors upon the health of women as affected by their dress. Charts and mannikins were prepared as illustrations. Improved underwear is also being devised. The Committee will not lay down any regulation dress, but will suggest ideas for others to carry out, with such modifications as individual taste may dictate. It is hoped that the garments may be so arranged that chest and limbs may be more warmly clothed than now, that the number of skirts may be diminished, and that every stich of clothing may hang from the shoulders instead of the waist. The second installment of the Committee's report, covering the time up to date, will be published in a few days.

THE CONSCRIPT DRAWING.

A French correspondent of the Boston Globe describes the draft under the conscript law in a country village as follows: "The mayor calls in turn the young men of twenty years, they coming forward as their names are called and drawing one of the numbers which are together in a sack. When a young man called is absent his father draws for him; if the absent is not represented the mayor draws in his place. The number of men required to be furnished by the commune is known, so those drawing a higher number are assured of their escape from the service; they leave the hall rejoicing, and are met by their friends and relatives, who rejoice with them and cluster about as they repair to the booths to buy gay colored ribbons for their hats, which some friend arrranges, while the booth-tender stencils the lucky number upon the pictured card chosen to be worn in its front. Others less favored by the draft seek to hide their disappointment, and likewise place their numbers in their caps. Joining arm in arm, the fortunate parade through the town, singing to the music of a drum; the wine shops are afterwards filled with conscripts, some paying and rejoicing over their wine, others drinking and boisterously covering their chagrin, and the day is passed by them in coarse demonstrations and generally finishes by intoxication. Parents do not and cannot take pride in their sons joining the army, for it is forced service, and the grief of parting is not softened by the thrill such as the mother feels who gave her farewell tears and blessing to her boy volunteer during the last Franco-Prussian war."

HOW SHE DIPPED HIM.

The Cape May Wave relates the following incident: "Among the excursionists that came from Wilmington by steamer was an unevenly weighted man and wife. She, 300 avoirdupois; he, scarce 100 pounds would poise. Well, they must bathe of course: what were the trips to Cape May without an ocean dip? A bath-house was secured. By tight squeezing our fat lady got into a bathing robe that was ready to burst at every step. Little husband girded about his body a woollen garment that fit like a shirt on a killdeer. Down they go, bold as a couple of whales, to the water; but just at the ocean's edge Puny suddenly halted, looked with awe on the furious billows, and then into the face of his determined 300. On her countenance were the words, 'Come on!' On his trembling lips shivered the sounds, 'Oh, no!' The small specimen of diminutive husbandry feared to risk his diminutive portion of flesh and bones in the dashing foam, lest some unlucky billow might swallow him down like a snipe. 'You shall go in,' said the fat woman. 'I won't said skinny,' at the same time making frantic efforts to tear away; down he goes in the sand, scratching worse than a Kilkenny cat. Down drops the 300 upon terrified bones, slick as a hawk upon a spring chicken. The sand flew, legs kicked, man screamed, yet in spite of all, the mammoth wife gathered her 100 pounds of furious sweetness in her arms, walked complacently into the biggest breakers and kersouse she landed him headforemost into the sea, and as he popped up to the surface, half strangled, she pressed him to her bosom, saying, 'Now, honey, that's what you came all the way from Wilmington to enjoy.'"

HOW CARL ROSA GOT MARRIED.

[Chicago Times.]

Carl Rosa and Parepa, antipodal as they were in complexion, stature and avoirdupois, were supremely harmonious, excellently adapted to associated enterprise. He had never undertaken management until after his marriage, and he is indebted to her, it is said, for the inspiration. He is so modest and retiring a little fellow that many persons have wondered how he could summon courage to propose to a woman so much larger than himself.

The manner of his proposal is thus related. The musical twain were en route to Hartford by rail seated side by side, Rosa seeming to be unusually depressed. Parepa, a close observer, and always sympathetic, noticing his melancholy, inquired the cause. He answered:

"I have been unlucky in this country. For some reason or other I have not been able to keep my friends in America. With the best of feeling and intentions, I appear to lose as rapidly as I make them. I think I have not to-day a single friend."

"Oh, I am sure you have," she responded brightly.

"Alas!" he exclaimed, sighing, "I fear I have not!"

"Indeed, you are mistaken, my good Carl. If you have not so regarded me heretofore, I promise you now that I will always be your friend."

Rosa's boyish face kindled with delight; he took her gloved hand, and with chivalrous instinct lifted it to his lips.

"And," she added, with a charming ingenuousness, "I will be your wife also, if you like."

A fortnight later they were married. She had long been very fond of him, and he of her, and she knew it. But he was so sensitive and self-depreciating that she felt that he would not reveal his affection unless he were liberally encouraged.

Few men or women have been better partners, sentimentally or financially, than Parepa and Rosa. They gave English and Italian opera at the academy in better style than it had ever been given, and notwithstanding the great expense to which they had gone, they realized handsomely from the endeavor. Rosa and his wife cleared here over $250,000.

A GOOD WORD FOR TROUSERS.

[Faith Rochester in the Woman's Journal.]

I heard the door below me shut, and a merry strain whistled by some one outside. Looking from my chamber window I saw a young girl setting forth briskly on a walk to the nearest neighbor's, half a mile distant. Her face was fair and rosy, her figure well-rounded and strong, and never in the least formed by corsets or outside bones. To-day her wavy auburn hair was flowing down her shoulders, her step was light and free. But "dress makes the man" and the woman also, in the opinion of many; and it was the dress of this maiden that I noticed especially, as I mentally explained, "It is graceful! It is tasteful! It is becoming to the time and scene of the wearer." Let me describe it. My heroine had no idea of sitting or standing for a portrait; but only this morning she was telling me, with an honesty and earnestness that made her very dear to me, how the reading of Herbert Spencer's book on Education made her feel that she ought to be doing something more useful than her present life (which is far from useless or ignoble), and made her long to be helping the race along in some way, or fitting herself to help. It seems to me that God has her in his school, like all the rest of us, and that her progress under his tuition is much better than she fears. Yet, since she longs to help her race, and sees and feels woman's present need, I think I need not fear her frown when she reads what I have written for the Woman's Journal about her, since this, too, is meant to "help along." Her dress was made much like the gymnasium suits—not quite. The trousers are less full, and the band around the leg fits inside the top of the high laced boot. The skirt, cut, gored and untrimmed, of black broadcloth, falls about eight inches below the knee. The skirt and trousers, in rather different shape, were a present to her six years ago from a lady who, being convinced that the "American costume" was the most healthful and convenient dress for women, had made herself a black broadcloth suit from her old riding-suit, had worn it just once, and then laid it aside "forever." I asked her why she abandoned it, and her answer has often recurred to me, "I couldn't feel like a lady with it on." I, for one, appreciate that reason for not wearing a short skirt and trousers contrary to the public sentiment. And so does the girl I am telling about. I cannot think what would induce her to walk through the streets of a city in the costume she has on to-day; and yet she hopes and prays for, and believes in, the approaching day when every woman may walk abroad in open day comfortably and conveniently clothed in short skirt and trousers, with no one to molest or make her afraid. There comes my maiden back through the woods accompanied by two children. As she comes toward me, her unbuttoned short gray cloth basque, with its black velvet collar, reveals a blue navy flannel Garibaldi waist, trimmed on the sailor collar and cuffs with a lighter shade of blue opera flannel, extremely becoming to its wearer. This is a spring home suit of a young woman in the backwoods of Minnesota, and not at all what might be gotten up for any special occasion. I cannot see why I have not as good a right to pronounce it beautiful as the editor of the Golden Age has to declare absolutely that "good taste requires the wearing of drapery falling a long way below the knee."

"THE SEDUCER AND HIS VICTIM."

A resident of Minneapolis picked up an old scrap-book created in his hours of boyish leisure 15 or 20 years ago, and found therein a sermon on "The Seducer and His Victim," which was delivered by Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn, in the year 1856. The Minneapolis gentleman copied the sermon and sent it to the St. Paul Pioneer. We extract the following significant indictment of the seducer:

"The seducer! Playing upon the most sacred passions, he betrays innocence. How! By its tenderest faculties; by its trust; by its unsuspecting faith; by its honor. The victim often and often, is not the accomplice so much as the sufferer, betrayed by an exorcism which bewitched her noblest affections, and became the suicide of her virtue! The betrayer, for the most intense selfishness, without one noble motive, without one pretense of honor,—by lies; by a devilish jugglery of fraud, by blinding the eye, confusing the conscience, misleading the judgment, and instilling the dew of sorcery upon every flower of sweet affection, deliberately, heartlessly, damns the confiding victim! Is there one shade of good intention; one glimmering trace of light? Not one. There was not the most shadowy, tremulous intention of honor. It was sheer, premeditated, wholesome ruin, from beginning to end. The accursed sorcerer opens the door of the world to push her forth. She looks out all shuddering; for there is shame, and sharp-toothed hatred, and chattering slander, and malignant envy, and triumphing jealousy, and murderous revenge—these are seen rising before her; clouds full of fire, that burn but will not kill. And there is for her want and poverty and gaunt famine. There is the world spread out. She sees father and mother heartlessly abandoning her, a brother's shame, a sister's anguish. It is a vision of desolation, a plundered home; an altar where honor, and purity, and virtue, and peace have been insiduously sacrificed to the foul Moloch. All is cheerlessness to the eye, and her ear catches the sound of sighing and mourning, wails and laments; and far down, at the horizon of the vision, the murky cloud for a moment lifts, and she sees the very bottom of infamy, the gastliness of death, the last spasm of horrible departure, the awful thunder of final doom. All this the trembling betrayed creature sees through the open door of the future; and with a voice that might move the dead, she turns and clasps his knees in awful agony: 'Leave me not! Oh! spare me—save me—cast me not away!' Poor thing—she is dealing with a demon! Spare her?—save! her? The polished scoundrel betrayed her to abandon her, and walks the street to boast his hellish deed. It becomes him as a reputation! Surely society will crush him! They will smite the wolf and seek out the bleeding lamb. Oh, my soul, believe it not! What sight is that? The drooping victim is worse used than the infernal destroyer! He is fondled, courted, passed from honor to honor, and she is crushed and mangled under the infuriate tramp of public indignation. On her mangled corpse they stand to put the laurels on her murderer's brow! When I see such things as these, I thank God that there is a judgment, and that there is a hell!"

A WIDOW AND HER TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

[St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.]

To Capt. Israel Winston we are indebted for the particulars of a terrible casualty that occurred about six miles from Fredericksburg, Ray county, on Tuesday evening.

A widow woman, named Mary Adamson, had resided on a farm in that neighborhood for several years in company with her two children, one a boy seven years old, and the other a girl aged five. During the afternoon she visited a neighbor residing about a mile distant, and started home just after supper. The clouds at the time threatened a storm, yet Mrs. Adamson supposed she could reach home before it came up, and felt anxious about some clothing that she left hanging on a line in the yard. When about half the distance had been accomplished the storm came on with terrible force, and the parties sought refuge under a tree. An hour afterward a neighbor passing the spot noticed three bodies lying near the tree. All had been evidently killed by a stroke of lightning. The little girl lay about five feet from the mother, her clothing completely burned off and the upper portion of the body badly scorched. A few feet from her was the body of the boy; he had evidently been struck squarely on the head, as nearly one-half the hair was singed off. The person of the mother showed but few marks of the shock. She occupied a half sitting posture, leaning against the tree, the right hand drooping by her side, the left outstretched, as if reaching for something.

MR. TILTON'S HOME.

Immediately after Mrs. Tilton left her own house and sought shelter at Mr. Ovington's, says the World, Mr. Tilton expressed a desire to make over to his wife the house at 174 Livingston street with its furniture, books, and pictures, alleging that as the children were to remain with her, it was his wish that the familiar articles associated with their past home-life and the home itself should still shelter and surround them. As Mrs. Tilton has for some time supported the family by keeping a few boarders, she was herself naturally anxious to return to the house and resume house keeping before her family of boarders was scattered. Mr. Tilton, however, announced last Sunday that he had made up his mind to keep the house in his possession till "the case was ended." This indefinite postponement of the design he had previously expressed has led the boarders to leave the house and broken up the only source on which Mrs. Tilton could rely for an income. In the early part of the week the papers of separation drawn up by Judge Morse, were laid before Mr. Tilton for his signature, but he refused to sign them, and Mr. and Mrs. Tilton still remain legally man and wife. Much of Mrs. Tilton's clothing and personal effects remained in the house after her departure, and a day or two ago a messanger was sent to the house to obtain them, and Mr. Tilton at once ordered his wife's clothing to be packed and sent to her, but forbade any of the miscellaneous articles, silverware, wedding presents, and pictures which Mrs. Tilton had come to regard as her own in time past, to be taken out of the house.

VARIETIES.

Not to be injured in any event—Pure Christianity.—[World.

Grant, like the sea-gull, is flitting along the shore from Long Branch to Atlantic City.

A new york paper delicately suggests to the parties implicated in the Brooklyn scandal that the fare to Liverpool is only $15.

"I'm not in mourning," said a Newport belle in answer to a question; "but as the widows are getting all the offers now-a-days, we poor girls have to resort to artifice."

Caution to young men. Because you find a young lady playing the piano in the parlor, it is no sign that her mother is not at the corner grocery running in debt for a peck of potatoes.

A contractor in New York city is charged by a coroner's jury with causing the death of a laborer by neglecting to ascertain the condition of the tunnel where his men were working.

An Iowa doctor has been experimenting with the grasshoppers, and finds that they are wonderfully tenacious of life. Immersion under water for three hours renders them livelier than ever, and they eat arsenic with all the avidity of a modern belle.

At a recent high school commencement in Massachusetts, the young lady graduates appeared in neat calico dresses, much to the astonishment of the audience, that had gathered in the expectation of seeing the latest styles in Paris toilettes.

Beman Follett, of Saratoga, twelve years since had a child stolen from him. The abductor recently died in Bellevue Hospital, but before dying made a confession, and the child, now a young man is to be restored to his father, who has come to this city to receive him.—(N. Y. Sun.

At a meeting of the German Cremation Society held recently, in New York, plans were exhibited for the construction of a rectangular hall, 60 by 40 feet, with arrangements therein by which bodies may be consumed by fire. The estimated cost of a funeral by this process is set down at $8.

"Is my face dirty?" asked a young lady of her aunt, while at dinner at a Hartford hotel the other day. "Dirty! No. Why do you ask?" "Because that insulting waiter insists upon putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown three under the table, and yet every time he comes around he puts another one before me."

The Boston Post looks at charity in a business way. It says: "The Baroness Mayer de Rothschild and her daughter are puffed for their generosity because they have given $2,500 to a charitable institution; but if a man worth $1,000 had given 10 cents, which would be quite as large a proportion of his possessions, who would have wasted the ink to record it?

A young lady stopping in Brattleboro for a few days sent a friend of hers to the store to get a pair of shoes. She told her friend to get number fives, but her friend, being anxious to secure a good fit for her, ordered the storekeeper to change the marks on a pair of sevens. He did so, and the lady said they fitted better than any she had had in a long time.

The Prince of Wales has had another escape from being injured by a headlong horseman. At the Aldershot review a troop horse becoming unmanageable, dashed at full speed against the Prince, who was mounted, and flung both horse and rider to the ground. The Prince, however, escaped unhurt, and was in the saddle again in a few minutes.

That "ankle scene"—and oh, what a scene for a Christian painter! Henry Ward and Elizabeth, seated on the floor, looking at some engravings, while Theodore stands in the dim distance, contemplating the spectacle with emotions too deep for tears. "O, quit!" exclaimed Betsy, burying her ankles beneath the folds of her skirts. And Theodore feels within his very soul that Henry ought, if not wholly impracticable, to be ashamed of himself.—[Courier-Journal.

The return to antique styles of jewelry has been very marked. The trade in cameos copied from ancient patterns has become a regular branch of European industry. Modern styles have been utterly discarded. Egyptian, Etruscan and Greek models are most in vogue. The bracelet bears the hieroglyphs of the Pharaohs. The high comb has engraved on its arch the triumphal processions of Cæsar. Earrings are patterned after old lines of beauty in which Cleopatra and Zenobia delighted. In a word, the requisite for fashionable jewelry is that it should bear the stamp of antiquity, though it is well known that it has just come from the workman's hands.

A few days ago a fashionable lady stopping at Sandwich, near Detroit, took a bath in some of the spring water of that place. The water is powerfully impregnated with sulphur. On emerging from the bath she stepped to a mirror, as ladies occasionally do, when, to her horror, she saw that her face, neck, and arms had turned black. She believed she was dying—that mortification had set in. Her fears were allayed when she learned that the startling color of the flesh was a chemical result, the sulphur in the water acting upon the lead contained in some article for the toilet she had been using to artificially improve the fairness of her complexion.

Hing Wing Shing, aged twenty, a Chinaman, died at Sampson's shoe factory, at North Adam, Mass., recently of dropsy. His funeral was held in a private room, the rite consisting of a simple prayer by a Baptist minister. The only national feature about the burial was the Chinese custom of wearing white instead of black as an emblem of mourning. The white scarfs which the mourners wore were left in the cemetery, where the body was buried in the lot owned by the Chinamen, and where two of their number had been previously laid. This death is the third that has occurred among the Celestials since their arrival at North Adams.

In the last number of the New York Ledger is an article by Henry Ward Beecher on Robins and Robins' nests. He says: "We remember our great joy, early in our summer sojourn on this hill, upon the discovery of a robin's nest! The hill was almost bare of trees and shrubbery, and much wind-blown. Birds love shelter, food and safety. By clothing the sides and top of the hill, birds began to resort to it, until now, I flatter myself that I have as fine an ornithological collection as can anywhere be found in Westchester county. No gun is allowed to molest them. Hawks and owls and crows, if found are summarily dealt with.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 8, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Senate, 42d District—E. A. WOOD.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN SOUTH.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS, J. R. THORNTON.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.

Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

HERE and there throughout the country the political pavement is quite thickly littered with back-paysters' broken skulls.—*Commercial.*

Not here in Allegheny county, for the Republicans have renominated a back-payster for Congress and the Commercial supports him.

THE captains and agents of steamboats at New Orleans recommend the employment of white men in the place of negroes. The conduct of the negroes there is gradually bringing upon their heads the wrath of the white people.

WE rather think that if Gen. Negley wants to make any speeches this year, that he will have a hard time answering the ugly conundrums of Mr. Howard, the other Republican candidate for Congress. Come, rise up Gen. Negley!

THE Norristown Herald states that a notice to the effect that Gen. Hancock was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President having been brought to the General's notice, that gentleman made a prompt denial and said that he never sought and does not now seek any political office.

WHEN the Greys were at Bedford, Gov. Hartranft spent all day Monday at the Springs, and on Tuesday rode by their camp, which had been named in his honor, but he did not pay them even the compliment of a visit, much less to review the battalion, as every soldierly instinct would have prompted him. He went directly to Long Branch, where he reviewed the Fifth Maryland. The Greys feel the slight keenly, and are justly indignant at the Governor's conduct.

THE Democrats of Schuylkill county met at Pottsville on the 3d., and nominated James B. Reilly for Congress: George R. Kaercher, for District Attorney; J. Seitzinger, for Sheriff. Resolutions were adopted approving the recommendation of the Democratic county meeting held in June last favoring General W. S. Hancock or George H. Pendleton as the next nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and Hon. George M Dallas, of Philadelphia, was recommended to the coming Democratic Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court, and the delegates from Schuylkill county in the Convention were instructed to support him.

THE Gazette still insists that the Illinois Democracy favor Communism, and says that Irish Home Rule is Communism. Of course, when the Gazette takes this position, argument with it is utterly useless. According to its theory everything except absolute despotism is Communism. Poor Ireland, because she wants Home Rule and Liberty, the Gazette charges her with Communism—and one of its attaches is Consul at Dublin! The Gazette has floored us in the "argument," and we gracefully receipt for the Indian maize. We now know that every people who love liberty and independence are only a band of Communists. Winkelreid, Tell and Washington; Emmett, Kossuth and Bolivar, how the poets and historians have lied about your crimes?

WILL THE POST which is vastly interested in current political questions, oblige us by answering the pithy conundrum how the Indiana and Illinois Democratic platforms are to be reconciled, and which of the two is to be accepted as embodying Democratic principles.—*Commercial.*

It always gives us a great deal of pleasure to dissipate the dense fog of ignorance that surrounds the Commercial. But the "pithy conundrum" is a little premature. The Illinois Democracy have not yet adopted a platform for the campaign of 1874. They have held no Convention. The other day a few prominent Liberal Republicans met with the Democratic State Committee, which called a Convention to meet on the 26th inst. Among other things the Committee outlined what its members thought ought to be the platform of the party. So far as that outline is concerned they spoke only as individuals. The Convention, when it assembles on the 26th, will make the platform, and then after it is made, we will be able to tell whether it can be reconciled with the Indiana platform. We have no means of knowing what that platform will contain, but we do know it will contain the expressed voice of the Illinois Democracy. As well might the Commercial ask us how we are going to reconcile the action of the Pennsylvania, the Ohio, and the Missouri Democratic Conventions with the Indiana Convention. They are all held on the same day,—Aug 26th,—with the Illinois Convention. When these Conventions assemble and adopt platforms, it will then be time enough for us to begin "reconciling." We do not anticipate, however, that the task will be a hard one.

GOVERNMENT AS A RUNNER OF RAILROADS.

If the Government builds a railroad for Government purposes, it is presumable that the Government has the right and knows how to run it. The Government then appoints the men to conduct it, and establishes, through these officers, the rules for its governance. All right. The question is, does the mere authorization (by the national legislature) of individuals, as a corporation, to construct a railroad entitle the Government to run the road after it is finished, unless it is so specifically stated in the act of incorporation? The Government, is in other words, the whole body of the people; the corporation is a small portion of the same people, deputed or authorized to build the railroad and transport freight and passengers thereon. When the Government (or the people) grant the right to these individuals, it is understood between the parties that the individuals are to furnish the money needed to build, equip and run the road. The Government requires these individuals to pay the owners of private property when they take it for railroad purposes, even in cases when it is quite obvious that very soon the residue of the same properties may be largely enhanced in value in consequence of the construction of the road—not with Government money, not with the money of these property owners; but with the money of the individuals who build the road on the strength of the grant they have received from the people parentless (or the Government.) It is a bargain. It may be a good one for the stockholders, it may be a bad one; but it is sure to give additional facilities to the Government (to the people.) Whether the bargain be a good one or a bad one for the stockholders, it is a bargain; and neither party has a just right to break it or to infringe upon its terms—without adequate consideration, and proper compensation.

Government, in our country, is but an enlarged society. The rights of all belong to all; but society, and Government, equally, must be invested with power to delegate duties which must be performed by elected individuals, who become social or Governmental officials; who must be respected accordingly. These are not selected in a chance way, but in accordance with a Constitution, under which all live. Men go on and acquire property, lawfully, under this Constitution. They become capitalists, lawfully. They farm, build, they manufacture, they trade, they ship, &c, lawfully. They build railroads, lawfully. Government (the body of the whole people) does not say to the farmer you shall charge only fifty cents a bushel for your wheat; does not say to the house or ship-builder you shall charge only five hundred dollars for your house or your ship; does not say to the iron manufacturer you shall charge, only ten dollars a ton for your product; does not say to the tradesmen you shall charge only two per cent for your work as a middleman; does not say to the shipper (whether on the ocean, lake, or river,) you shall charge only one mill per ton per mile for transporting freight, or one mill per mile for carrying passengers. Government has never yet said any thing whatever to any of our people thus engaged. How then could the Government say any thing, or do any thing in the premises, without destroying itself? We should then be without Government. No one disputes the right of Government, that is of the whole body of the people, to tax the people, for legitimate ends. No one will object to the proper governmental regulation of commerce between the different states of the Union, but the regulation of commerce has never heretofore been applied by the Government to the fixing of rates that individuals or bodies of individuals, in the shape of corporations, should charge for carrying freight or passengers from one State to another State, or from any point to any other point. Whether in our coastwise commerce or our internal lake and river commerce, the Government has not taken it in hand to say or do anything whatever in connection with that part of the business of the people. It has been left where in a free country, it naturally belongs—with the people themselves.

For example the Ohio and Mississippi river navigation embraces 16,000 miles of navigable waters, upon which all craft navigate and carry passengers and freight, the prices of which service have always been and are now wholly regulated by individual competition and not at all by the Government; notwithstanding that the Government claims jurisdiction over these rivers, and does regulate commerce thereon so far as it may legitimately do so: that is, by prescribing rules and regulations for the meeting and passing of steamers, rules for the boilers, &c., and other regulations for the safety of passengers. So on the lakes and coasting vessels, and with the ocean vessels. On trade with foreign nations the Government prescribes a tariff of revenue; but it has never yet undertaken to prescribe rates at which vessels should carry passengers or freight, either with foreign nations, or between the States whether along our ocean front, on our lakes or on our rivers. If we then admit for the sake of argument that a railroad comes under the power of Congress in like manner with the coast, the lake or the river, what right has Congress to say or do anything more in the case of the Railroad than it has to say or do in the case of the coast, the lake, or the river? What right has Congress to say to an individual that he shall not transfer his capital, in any way, that he may please, from one State to another. Congress has no control over the business of individuals, excepting through general laws, or by special contract—and should not have in this connection. Regulating commerce between States does not permit Congressional running of Railroads.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

We have been requested to state that Delegates and others desiring to purchase excursion tickets over the Pennsylvania Railroad to attend the Democratic State Convention in this city on the 26th., can procure orders for the purchase of the same by addressing Wm. P. Furey, Secretary Democratic State Committee, 717 Sansom street, or Jno. C. Barr, Merchants Hotel, Philadelphia, free of charge.

No excursion ticket can be obtained without an order which must be presented to the agent at the station where the party proposes to get aboard the train, and no order for an excursion ticket will be recognized by conductors of trains, but full fare will be demanded.

THE VICKSBURG BATTLE.

It will be remembered that both Lieutenant Governor Davis, and Governor Ames called upon the President to prevent bloodshed at Vicksburg on the occasion of last Tuesday's election. Ames very frankly stated in his call for troops that they were necessary because "the Democrats were masters of the situation." Some of our contemporaries were greatly distressed at the prospect of blood and carnage, but from the beginning we insisted that there would not be a very long death-roll. On Tuesday night the following dispatch came by Associate Press:

> VICKSBURG, August 4.—The city election passed off quietly. About forty negroes voted the white ticket and four, whites voted with the negroes. The whites elect their entire ticket by 350 majority—the first political victory since 1861. The Stars and Stripes have been thrown to the breeze and every available piece of bunting displayed in honor of the event.

Now as singular as it may seem, not one of our morning contemporaries gave publicity to the above rather important bit of news. For more than a week they have been giving prominence to the idea that there was to be a bloody collision at Vicksburg on Tuesday. The Gazette was particularly alarmed, and said:

> From the indications we judge that we are to have a new illustration of Democratic toleration at Vicksburg. Arms, and even cannon have been secured, and the unterrified propose to hold an election without interference or participation on the part of the colored people. Governor Ames should make the proper demand for Federal troops.

One would have thought that after the Gazette had aroused the fears of its readers it would have laid the news from Vicksburg before them on Wednesday morning. But there was not a word. The reader was left to conjecture as to the number of the dead and wounded, and the nature of the battle. But it was the absence of the strife and the overwhelming triumph of the Democracy that induced our contemporaries to suppress the news from Vicksburg. The election passed off quietly and the Democrats achieved their first victory in Vicksburg since Mississippi was "reconstructed." It does not appear that either cannon or small arms were used to accomplish this result, and the dispatch goes on to particularize and state that a large number of negroes openly voted the Democratic ticket. That would not seem to indicate that there was a very bitter feeling between the two races, or that a resort to arms was at all necessary, but on the contrary it proves conclusively that both Davis and Ames, in calling for troops, were trying to precipitate bloodshed for the purpose of preventing a Democratic success. Only that and nothing more.

NOT DEAD.

It is very easy to observe from the fight that is being made against the Democracy that that party is not dead by any means, but still lives, to the imminent danger of Radicalism. As one State after another puts its candidates in the field and the two opposing parties enunciate their platforms of principles, it is seen that the Democracy alone treat upon the living issues of the day.

It is readily discernible that neither the Democratic party nor Democratic principles have perished from off the face of the earth. On the contrary the extraordinary activity of the opposition shows that they fully realize the fact that the Democratic party is on the offensive. If it did ever hesitate it no longer has any hesitancy. It proposes to go forward and redeem the country from misrule. It requires "life" to do that.

SOLDIERS PENSIONS.

A few days ago in noticing the act approved June 18, 1874, regarding the increase of pensions to soldiers and sailors, we stated that those who lost a limb or eye were entitled to the increase. This is a mistake as may be seen by the copy of the act given below and for which we are indebted to W. B. Berringer, Esq., of this city:

> *Be it enacted,* That section four of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions," and approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be so amended that all persons who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall have been so permanently and totally disabled as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, by the loss of the sight of both eyes, or by the loss of the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, or by the loss of both hands, or by the loss of both feet, or by any other injury resulting in total and permanent helplessness, shall be entitled to a pension of fifty dollars per month; and this shall be in lieu of a pension of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per month granted to such person by said section: *Provided,* That the increase of pension shall not be granted by reason of any of the injuries herein specified unless the same have resulted in permanent total helplessness requiring the regular personal aid and attendance of another person.
>
> SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.
>
> Approved June 18, 1874.

GRANT'S "SUMMER POLICY."

The Democratic journals are not the only ones to find fault with Grant's actions—carousing around continually from one summer resort to another and passing his time in horse and boat racing, gormandizing and smoking, as may be seen by the conclusion of a leading article in the New York Evening Post, which although Republican, is not an organ.

> President Grant left Washington about the 1st of July, and if the report alluded to above be true, his whole vacation will cover at the least two months. The old saw, that when the cat is away the mice will play, is newly illustrated in the promptness with which the majority of his cabinet ministers followed his example; and we have little doubt that the same adage is re-illustrated every day in Washington, during the absence of the various secretaries, among the clerks and other persons employed in the departments. In the entertaining little speech made the other day by President Grant at Atlantic City—which, by the way, is the longest one he is reported ever to have made—he assured his hearers that in respect to "this slander about New Jersey being out of the Union, if that was so I would never have come here, because I come here as President of the United States, and without any thought to leave the country; and if what he (the gentleman to whom he was replying) states is true, then I am liable to impeachment." There are other features of this amusing oratorical display, such, for example, as the frank acknowledgment of the President that he would like to reply in detail to the speech of welcome, "but not having heard it in advance it would be impossible to do so;" but we have quoted sufficient for our purpose, which is to show that General Grant does not think himself at liberty, while holding the office of President of the United States to go outside of the territorial limits of the country. This is certainly a fact of which the people are to be congratulated, but we believe that they would gain new confidence, in the efficient administration of the government if they could discern in the conduct of the President and his cabinet any disposition to reside in Washington, as the strict performance of their various duties requires, during the summer. It is apparent, we think, that there is no difference in kind between the position assumed by the President in his speech and that which we wish he would assume in respect to passing his summers away from Washington. If he thinks it consistent with his public duty to live at Long Branch during July and August, why not at Niagara Falls; and if at Niagara Falls, why not at Clifton, Canada? It is true that there is a well-established precedent—not a constitutional provision, as he seems to imagine—forbidding him from leaving the country during his term of office; but there are equally strong reasons why he should not leave Washington as a settled place of residence. If he were at the head of a great commercial house, we do not imagine that he would leave the entire management of his business for two months solely in the hands of his subordinates, and much less do we imagine that he would, in such a case, permit his principal subordinates straightway to follow his example. Even according to the late address of the Republican Committee of Congress, the members of the government are the servants of the people, and the people cannot without dissatisfaction see their public interests thus left in the hands of underlings whol may be compared, without disrepect, to the porters and errand boys of an ordinary mercantile house.
>
> The Constitution, in the third section of its second article, provides that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Many persons are considering the question whether he does so, when he not only is absent from the seat of government for two consecutive months, but permits all his cabinet officers to take the same liberty. Perhaps, however, he has become a convert to the late Secretary Richardson's faith in the almighty power of "routine."

GREAT quantities of grasshoppers have appeared in Western and southwestern Kansas, and are destroying everything. They are rapidly moving eastward from Minnesota in myriads, and will doubtless reach Wisconsin, perhaps Illinois, before the flying season is over. All the damage the late comers can now do is to deposit eggs, which will hatch out millions of davastating insects next year. It is now deemed certain that other States than Minnesota will complain of the scourge next year, and if the clouds of insects continue their present movement, even central and eastern States will not escape.

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THE Matt Carpenter scheme for gagging the press is thus referred to by the Milwaukee News:

> The old Alien and Sedition laws, passed under the administration of Mr. Adams, were not more objectionable. Those measures, however, were beneficial to the people, inasmuch as they materially contributed to overthrow the aristocratic old Federal party, for which was profitably substituted the Jeffersonian Democracy. In due time the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, and their authors were cursed for a whole generation. This new press gag law will also do good by helping to arouse public indignation against the most corrupt set of politicians that ever disgraced the Republic. In due time they and their villainous law will be relegated to their proper place.
>
> If the time should ever come when the press of the country can be virtually silenced or placed under censorship at Washington by the chiefs of a party in power, then good-bye American liberty!

BROOKLYN'S SCANDAL.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Brooklyn Eagle this afternoon publishes the following card from Henry Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee in the Beecher-Tilton case:

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee earnestly request that all persons who have been invited to testify before them on the matter now under examination appear before them to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at eight o'clock, as that will probably be the last meeting of the Committee for the reception of testimony.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The Beecher Investigating Committee continued its session this evening. Six more witnesses were examined consisting of four gentlemen and two ladies. Two of the witnesses were understood to be Mr. and Mrs. Beach, friends of Mr. Beecher. whose residence adjoins his farm at Peekskill. The other lady was closely veiled and could not be identified. After leaving the house, she was accompanied by Mr. Ovington to the residence of Mr. Beecher. The other witnesses names could not be ascertained. Mrs. Tilton's cross examination will be made public to-morrow. It was stated that Mr. Beecher or Mr. Moulton will testify before the committee to-morrow evening when it is believed the examination will be concluded.

Frank Carpenter has decided not to appear before the committee and will write a letter giving his reasons for refusal to testify.

THE CASE OF GAYNOR VS. TILTON ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-MORROW.

The Third District Court room at Brooklyn was again crowded this morning by those anxious to observe the changing phase of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. When the ordinary routine business of the Court had been disposed of, Justice Riley called the libel case of Gaynor versus Tilton, instituted last week, and read the following decision:

DECISION OF THE JUDGE.

I entertained the complaint in this case and issued a warrant against the defendant; believed it to be my duty to do so; had no knowledge of the complainant or of his position in the matter. The defendant was arrested on that warrant, and appeared before me, personally, and by counsel, and complainant also appeared at the same time, when it was admitted by complainant, and thus made known to me for the first time, that the complaint was not made with the knowledge or consent of the person alleged to have been libelled. Now, while it is true that libel is a public offense, it is also true that it is such offense because of the private injury it inflicts upon the individual libelled.

REASON FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Complaints of this kind usually originate with the person assailed, although it is not always absolutely essential that this should be so, and many cases occur where third persons may interfere without incurring odium or censure of any kind. As the public offense, however, consists in injury done or threatened to the individual, it is hardly consistent with the legal principles to assume a crime from any composition or publication, however virulent, when the person therein mentioned, who is generally supposed to be the best judge of what affects his own reputation, declines or omits to prosecute therefor. The person mentioned in the publication complained of is a citizen of Brooklyn to whom the Courts are as accessible as to the complainant in this case. He has not seen fit to make any complaint and does not unite in this prosecution. I have concluded at this stage of the case that it is my duty to dismiss the complaint, not because the complainant did not have the right to make it, but because the person alleged to have been libeled does not now unite in this prosecution.

PROBABLE DISMISSAL OF THE CASE TO-MORROW.

But, as I may be wrong in my view of the law, I will incur no risk of error in the matter. I shall not, therefore, dismiss it now, but give notice that I will do so on Wednesday morning next, at ten o'clock, to which time this case stands adjourned. My object in thus postponing the final decision is to afford the complainant an opportunily to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus* to compel me to proceed, if I err in refusing. In this event I shall cheerfully perform whatever may be regarded as *my* duty in the premises, otherwise I shall *t*erminate the case as I have already stated.

When Judge Riley had finished reading his decision, Mr. Gaynor said: "Does your honor hold that, under the law, I have no right to this complaint?" Judge Riley replied, that inasmuch as he was not supported by the party libelled he had prepared this decision, and would dismiss the complaint on Wednesday next, if no other steps were taken by the complainant. The Count Joannes here arose to speak, but ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, objected to the Court hearing anything he had to say. The Court agreed with the counsel, and formally adjourned to Wednesday.

MOULTON THE GUEST OF BUTLER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., August 3.—Frank Moulton, the mutual friend of Beecher and Tilton, is the guest of Gen. B. F. Butler at Bayview.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee will be published to-morrow. The following is a synopsis, embracing all that is of interest and not heretofore published. The examination begins with an apparent purpose to show that

TILTON NEGLECTED HIS WIFE

from a very early period of their married life. Mrs. Tilton stated that she was frequently sick, and her physician said there was care and trouble on her mind which he could not cure with medicine. Q.—What was the trouble in point of fact? A.—Well, any one of you gentlemen, I think, would have cared for my family as much as Theodore did. I was left entirely with my servants, and they were very poor servants; I could not have my mother with me, because it was impossible for her to live with us on account of the disagreement with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton was

DISSATISFIED WITH HIS HOME

and with his wife's management and was harsh in his criticisms. Q.—When did he begin to talk to you, if at all, in regard to your association and friendship for Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I had no visits from Mr. Beecher before 1866. That is the first that I remember seeing him very much. Q.—What was the criticism in regard to Beecher and yourself which Tilton made? A.—As early as 1865, Mr. Tilton's mind was

TAINTED WITH SUSPICIONS

of Mr. Beecher and he used to talk with me continually about his wrong-doings with ladies, stories of which were told him by Mr. —— name not given. When Beecher came to see me, Mr. Tilton began to be suspicious, and that I might be perfectly transparent to my husband with respect to my interviews with Beecher alone, I used to charge my mind with our conversations and repeat them to Mr. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton continues: She was continually questioned by Tilton concerning these conversations in a

MOST JEALOUS MANNER.

She was afterward told with anger that she concealed something that she didn't mean to tell; that she lied. For three years she tried to repeat everything that was said, but found

TILTON MORE SUSPICIOUS THAN EVER;

he had no confidence in her, and she suffered a great deal. This state of things lasted to the present day, although she had not felt so badly the last two years Tilton's criticisms to her took the form of accusations in the winter of 1869, when he began to assume she had done a criminal wrong with Beecher. She met the charges sometimes with anger, sometimes with calmness or silence, but invariably denied criminal intimacy. She had denied it in letters to Tilton, but they were lost. He seemed to use all his influence to make her acknowledge a wrong and talked so much of it she thought he was morbid. He told her once he saw her sitting on Beecher's lap in our parlor, and she replied "you didn't." This morbid jealousy had a wearing and sickening effect on her. He never named any definite time or place of any criminal act with Beecher; never pretended she was guilty of any impropriety at Beecher's house. She went there twice or thrice to consult with Beecher about a sick person. Never met him at any other place by appointment. Tilton never accused her of criminality based upon any admission by her. It was not true she confessed in July, 1870, any act of impropriety with Beecher.

THE STORY OF CATHARINE GAUNT

she had not read through when she wrote her Schoharie letter; being impressed with the story at a certain point she wrote the letter to her husband. She had no reference to adultery or thought of it in that letter. Mrs. Tilton was asked "What did you refer to," and replied, "I will try to answer that question; the one absorbing feeling of my life has been Theodore Tilton. Neither Mr. Beecher, I assure you, nor any human being was ever taken away from that one fact, my love for him; but I must say that I felt very great helpfulness in my own soul from having had the friendship of Mr. Beecher, and also of other people, as many women as men." The subject of the alleged confession, by comparison with the character of Catharine Gaunt, Mrs Tilton said: "This confession was made in the summer of 1870, but not at any one time. Mr. Tilton gathered from all their talks that summer that she really found in Mr. Beecher what she did not find in her husband. She gave him that impression, but she told him if he would give to her what he gave to others she would probably find in him what she found in Mr. Beecher. When she spoke of her "sin" in the Schoharie letter, she meant that she had done Tilton a wrong by taking any one else in his place in any way, though she did not know but she would do the same thing again, because it had given so much enjoyment to her soul. Q.—Taking any one else in what respect? A.—I do not think if I had known as much as I do now of Tilton, that I should ever have encouraged Mr. Beecher's acquaintance. I think I did wrong in doing it, inasmuch as it

HURT THEODORE.

I do not know as I can make myself understood, but do you know what I mean when I say that I was arroused in myself; that I had a self assertion which I never knew before with Theodore? There was always a damper between me and Theodore, but there never was between me and Mr. Beecher. With Mr. Beecher I had a sort of consciousness of being moral. He appreciated me as Theodore did not. I felt myself another woman. I felt that he respected me. I think Theodore never saw in me what Mr. Beecher did. Mr. Sage.—Do you mean to say that Theodore put down self respect in you, while Mr. Beecher lifted it up? A.—Yes. I never felt a bit of embarrassment with Mr. Beecher, but to this day I never could sit down with Theodore without being self-conscious, and feeling his sense of my inequality with him. The witness said the sin she spoke of was nothing more than giving to another what was due to her husband—that which he did not bring out, however. Did not feel now that there was any great sin about it. The sin was that she hurt her husband's pride by allowing anyone else to enter into her life at all. The wifely feeling she gave to her husband was pure. She gave Mr. Beecher nothing more than confidence and respect. She taught her daughters that if they gave to their husbands what she had given to hers they would do enough. Tilton frequently talked to her accusingly of the sensual effect of her presence upon gentlemen. His accusations were hard to live under. He seemed to be ashamed of her appearance, dress and bearing. On one occasion, in a company of his friends, he told her he would give five hundred dollars if she was not at his home. In hotels and public places on several occasions he said to her, "I wish you would not keep near me." It was evident to her that he did not want a comparison made between them. It hurt her very much. In 1870 she had a conversation with Tilton regarding his own habits and associates, in which he

CONFESSED CRIMINALITY

with other women. She did not confess adultery to him. It was the other way. He confessed to improper relations with several women and told her he wished her to understand that when he was away from home lecturing or visiting if he desired to gratify himself he would do it. The world was filled with slanders about him. He did not seem to know it. He thought everything came from her and said so. He declared she was the originator of all the talk about him, and insisted on her correcting these impressions. He said on one occasion that a certain woman had been talking about him, and he wanted his wife to see her and put an end to it. She went to the woman and told her she should have avoided adding to the stories already afloat for her sake when she replied: "Mrs. Tilton, do you know why I didn't? Because the night before, your husband had told stories of yourself to such and such a person that came to me directly, and I was not going to allow an accusation of that character to stand against you." Wherever she went, she found that Tilton had not only made these accusations against her, but had recounted the details which he has now published. Then he would deny to her that he had done so. Mrs. Tilton's attention being called to her husband's allegation about

THE IMPROPER CARESS

she said there was no truth in it. She also denied

THE BED-ROOM STORY,

saying, Theodore had been with us that morning. He had gone out. Mr. Beecher was sitting in a large chair and she had drawn up a small one. Beecher had in hand a little manuscript he was going to read. She did not remember what it was. The door from the bed-room to the hall was shut, and she had shut the door leading from the sitting room to the hall which was unusually open. She had no sooner done that, which was to keep out the noise of the children playing in the hall and sat down by the side of Beecher than Theodore came to the other door. Not five minutes had elapsed since he went out. There was no hesitation in opening the door. The folding doors were wide open. The door leading to the hall from the bed-room was locked, but that was not uncommon. Her closing the other door which was seldom closed perhaps made Theodore suspicious. Q.—Was Mr. Beecher flushed when Theodore came in? A.—Not at all. Being next questioned as to the paper Tilton said she wrote him in the latter part of 1870, stating Beecher made

IMPROPER APPROACHES,

the witness said the paper she wrote was but a couple of lines, and as far as she could remember was written at the time when nearly out of her mind, but what Theodore made her write she could not tell to this day; was conscious of writing many things under his dictation or copying them off and giving them to him. Q.—Things that were false? A.—Oh, yes. Q.—What benefit did he tell you would come if you would make these statements? A.—He said this statement was to help him in the matter with Mr. Beecher. I did not understand how it was, but instead of going to Mr. Bowen with it he went to Mr. Moulton with it and that quite startled me. Q.—Did Mr. Beecher make any improper suggestion or request to you? A.—Why, no sir! it was utterly false. I have done many things like signing that paper. There is a certain power Theodore has over me, especially if I am sick and he hardly ever came to me when I was in any other condition to do anything of that sort.

THOSE LETTERS.

One or two letters I sent west will bear witness to that. I wrote a letter to Miss —— in one ten minutes and in the next ten minutes wrote another letter to her with a statement contrary to that of the first. The first was written under Mr. Tilton's influence. After having written it, I said to myself "Why I have stabbed Mr. Beecher," and I wrote in the second letter "for God's sake don't listen to what I said in the first." I have never written a letter of my own in regard to this matter, except one very small letter about which I desire to confess it was with regard to my mother. In that letter I gave her a very cruel stab. I wrote that, but the others were entirely of Mr. Tilton's concocting. Mrs. Tilton admitted that she copied a note containing the words: "Mr. Beecher desired me to be his wife with all that that implies," which note was to be shown to Dr. Storrs. She at first refused, but Tilton said he needed it because it would be a great deal better than anything he could write, and it was not anything after all. She replied: "It is not true, and what will Mr. Beecher say? Frank Carpenter was present, but could not hear them as they spoke low. Tilton told her she had but fifteen minutes and she sat down and wrote the note. It is absolutely false that she wanted to make a stronger statement. She thought it wickedly strong. As it was, there was trouble and she thought it would in some way serve Theodore and bring peace. He had said the whole affair was some scheme to get out of

THE WOODHULL TROUBLE.

Mrs. Tilton then related how a week after the council of the churches was called, she, without consulting Theodore, went to Dr. Storrs and told him that the letter was false; that she was not the author of nor had she composed it in any way, and Dr. Storrs said, "I wish I had known that a week ago, because on that letter alone I believed Mr. Beecher to be a guilty man." Q.—Did he inquire how you came to copy such a letter? A.—No. Q.—Did you explain to him? A.—No, he wanted to know if I knew of

THE GREAT SIN

that I had done. I said I did. He said it was a fearful thing. To which I said yes, I realized it. I had frequently done such things as that. Q.—Did you ever see the letter which was published by your husband in his statement apparently from Mr. Beecher to you? A.—No, Sir! I never saw it until it was printed there. Q.—Did you ever hear about it? A.—I was never willing to have anything to do with Mr. Moulton. Mr. Tilton told me that whatever communication I had on these matters in regard to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull must come through Mr. Moulton, but I said I shall have nothing to do with any third party. I shall be trusted as I have been hitherto, and if Mr. Beecher or any one else has anything to say to me it shall not come through Mr. Moulton. Well, there came to me two or three times papers and letters which purported to come from Beecher, but I did not look at them, because they came through Mr. Moulton. I did not care anything about them. Thus, one day when I was sitting in the parlor, Mr. Moulton brought to me and said it was a very important letter. I refused to receive any letter from him in that way, and he said, "Let me read it to you," and he did read something, but it went in one ear and out of the other, so much so that I do not remember what was in it. I know there must have been a letter, but I did not see the handwriting or anything about it. I did not have it in my hands. After reading it he carried it away. Q.—Can you recall anything in the letter that he read which makes you think that this is one? A.—I remember something about his urging me to have Mr. Moulton as a confident. The only thing that impressed itself upon my mind was that Mr. Beecher desired me to accept Frank Moulton in some way, as in him we had a common ground. I have a recollection of some such statement against which I rebelled in the letter which Mr. Moulton read to me. Q.—Do you recollect the letter beginning "My Dear Husband, I desire to leave with you before going to bed a statement that Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a council of ministers," and ending affectionately, Elizabeth. A.—Yes, sir; but that is not my letter. Q.—How was it written? A.—In the same way as those which I have already explained. I have no other explanation for any of them. That letter was written in bed. Mr. Tilton wrote it first, and I sat up in my sick bed and copied it. Q.—Is that true of all the letters that have that significance? A.—Yes, sir; so far as my authorship of them is concerned. Q.—Was this letter written when you were sick of a miscarriage? A.—Yes.

A VISIT FROM BEECHER.

Q.—Do you recollect Mr. Beecher calling that evening? A.—Yes. Q.—When? A.—But a few hours before I wrote that letter. Q.—Can you remember that interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—It was a very similar one to the other. I was half unconscious, and was very illy prepared to see either of them. My room was all darkened and the nurse had gone to hers. She opened the door and said that Mr. Beecher wanted to see me. I certainly do not know what to tell you about that either. Q.—Do you remember writing some paper for Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes. Q.—Can you re-call the contents of that paper? A.—No, I cannot. I think it was to do something for him, because Theodore had done something against him. Q.—Is it true that he said anything to you about a council of ministers? A.—I do not remember everything about it. I have tried very hard, dear friends, to get into my mind these scenes, but they are utterly gone out of my brain. The witness never told Anthony she had committed adultery or done wrong with Mr. Beecher or anything to that effect. Q.—Did you ever tell any human being that you had been guilty of wrong doing with Mr. Beecher? A.—I never voluntarily did so. Once my husband took me in his carriage to the house of a lady who had been telling stories about me and Mr. Beecher. I went against my will and when we got there he said, I have brought Elizabeth to speak for herself whether I have slandered her, and I did not deny him. It was the same thing as when I copied and signed letters which Theodore had prepared, and I am reminded of this. I do not know whether it was treachery, but many times he has said, you have gone to Dr. Storrs and now he knows that you are guilty. He found out that I have been to Dr. Storrs, and he was very angry.

THE SCENE DURING MISS ANTHONY'S VISIT.

The witness here recounted the scene at her house when Susan B. Anthony was present much as heretofore published except that she told Miss Anthony that Tilton accused her of adultery with Beecher, not that she had committed it. She told Miss Anthony that Tilton had charged her with infidelity, with one and another, and that, when he sat at his table many times, he had said that he did not know who his children belonged to. Had spoken of it to no other person beside Miss Anthony when she was aroused by Mrs. Woodhull's presence at her house and by a visit from two of Mrs. Woodhull's sisters whom she called the police to take away, but she had told these persons nothing more than what unjust accusations had been put upon her by her husband. Q.—Did you in each instance, with her and Miss Anthony, take the trouble to say that these accusations were false? A.—No. It never occurred to me to do it. I took them to be reasonable persons, and never thought of their even wondering if it was so. Mrs. Tilton was asked if she had written out a confession of guilt with Mr. Beecher and intended to send it with her step-father to the church, and said she never heard of it before. In reference to

BEECHER'S CALLS ON HER,

she said she did not think he called more than once in two or three weeks. Before she went west, in the fall of 1870, she had a conversation with her husband in regard to another woman. He said on one or two occasions when he solicited her, she utterly refused him and he had not found it so with other women. Mrs. Tilton saw this woman when she was west and she said she tried to think Tilton was a father to her and did not mean anything wrong, and concluded not to tell me. When the witness returned from the west, her husband had sent all his servants away and taken into the house a middle-aged maiden lady who had entire possession, and ministered to him in every way, criminally as well as otherwise. The testimony contains a good deal of this matter, but it is not particularly pertinent to the issue. As to the character of her private discussions with Tilton the witness said he would take her into a room and lock the door. Had kept her locked up all day long innumerable times. He always bore down upon her heavily in th way of accusation, and she sometimes felt

HIS MIND WAS UNSETTLED.

Being asked about the interview with Mr. Beecher during the latter part of 1870, about the time of Tilton's valedictory in the Independent, Mrs. T. said: She told him she wanted to talk with him about the difficulties at home. He almost instantly said:

MRS. BEECHER SENT FOR.

I will send Mrs. Beecher to you. She will be a mother to you. Tell her all you would like to say. He seemed to prefer that Mrs. Beecher be the advisor, so he brought Mrs. Beecher to her mother house, introduced the witness to her and left. Mrs. B. asked for the story of the witness' troubles, and inquired why she thought of a separation.

MRS. B. WOULD LEAVE HER HUSBAND IF UNFAITHFUL.

The witness told Mrs. Beecher a good deal of her troubles, and Mrs. Beecher said, did she know her husband had been faulty in that manner, she would not live with him a day. The witness always felt uncomfortable talking to Mrs. Beecher, because she was much prejudiced against Theodore and was not greatly helped in mind by that interview. Only saw her twice, and thought she had better make up her mind for herself, and finally concluded to live with her husband, thinking it was a morbid state he was in and would soon get out of it. Her talks with Mrs. Beecher were long and painful, and she could not re-call all that was said. As to the woman who before was noticed as occupying her house, Mrs. T. said she hurt me more than any one in the world. She was more severe and treated me with greater contempt than anybody else ever did, and to such an extent that I could not speak it to my husband, as he never took my side, nor could I tell mother about it. I did not feel like revealing to her all this trouble and embarrassment and humiliation. I did not feel that there was a place for my head to lie down on in that house and frequently I went out wandering in the streets. Night after night I walked with

MY WATER-PROOF CLOAK

on and would go back and creep into the basement and lie down anywhere, feeling utterly wretched. Once I went away from home thinking that I would not come back, but I found that I had left my purse at home and had to return. Mr. Tilton owns a lot in Greenwood and there I have two babies. I went there with my water-proof cloak and with a hood over my head, and laid down on

THE TWO GRAVES

and felt peace. I had been there but a little while before the keeper of the grounds ordered me off. I paid no attention to him. I did not regard his order until he came again in a few moments and said, "I order you off these grounds. Do you hear me?" I rose on my feet and said, "If there is one spot on earth that is mine, it is these two graves," and he actually bowed down before me in apology, though he was a common workman. It was very hearty and it was very grateful to me. He said: "I did not know that these were yours," and he left me, and I stayed there on the little graves the rest of the day. After Tilton left the Independent, the witness said she suffered much from want. Sometimes had no fire and many a time no food and Theodore utterly indifferent to it. She concludes with the remark that she has not one pang of conscience that she has not done everything she could as a good wife and good mother to her children and feels she has borne and suffered for her husband's sake, and that he alone is responsible for the disrupton in the family.

Moulton and Beecher are expected before the Committee to-night. The report of the Committee will not be ready until the latter part of next week.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Brooklyn Argus says: The following interchange of letters took place yesterday between Mr. Sage, Chairman of the Beecher Investigating Committee and Theodore Tilton:

MR. SAGE ASKS OF TILTON HIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

BROOKLYN, July 31, 1874.

THEODORE TILTON—Dear Sir:—I am instructed by the Committee to state that letters and documents referred to in your statement presented to us have not been delivered, notwithstanding your several promises to furnish them. As your statement, in the absence of these documents, is deprived of its greatest force, we think you should desire to place them in our possession, and I desire to impress on you the importance of delivering them to us at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,
H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

A SIGNIFICANT REPLY.

BROOKLYN, August 3, }
174 Livingston street. }

MR. HENRY W. SAGE—My Dear Sir:—I have just received your note of July 31, four days after date, unless you accidentally misdated it. The communication should have come to me several days ago. This leads me to recall similar dilatoriness in the delivery of your original note—first, summoning me to your Committee, which I received only four hours before I was to appear, and yet the summons bore the date of the day previous. But

LET THESE TRIFLES PASS.

Your note just received surprises me by its contents, for you seem to have forgotten that on the last day of my appearance before your committee, I carried to your meeting not only all the documents which I quoted in my sworn statements save those in Moulton's possession, but many more besides, making a double handful of interesting and important papers, vital to *my* case and destructive to *yours*. All these papers I purposed to lay before you, but no sooner had I begun to read them aloud in your presence than one of your attorneys stopped me in reading and proposed that I should save the committee's time by referring these papers to one of your members, Hon. John Winslow. I acquiesced in this suggestion and retired from your committee with the expectation of a speedy conference with Mr. Winslow. Perhaps it was my proper duty to have called on Mr. Winslow, but as the whole committee had previously set the example of calling in a body on one of the other parties to this controversy, I took it for granted that Mr. Winslow would repeat this precedent by doing me the honor to call at my house at which he would have been a welcome guest; but, while waiting for his coming, I was called upon instead by a policeman who arrested me and carried me at thirty minutes' notice before Justice Reilley's police court to answer a charge of libelling the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher against whom I had spoken not a libel but the truth. Up to the time of this arrest I had employed no lawyer, not needing any, but on finding myself before a police court and not understanding the motive of my arrest nor the methods of the couats, I requested my friend, Judge S. D. Morse, to answer for me in a technical proceeding in which I knew not how to answer properly for myself. Twice already I have been before this unexpected tribunal and may be called before it a third time on Wednesday next.

TILTON REFUSES TO SEND THE DOCUMENTS.

Meanwhile, my counsel, to whom I have just shown your note, instructed me to lay no documents, papers or remaining testimony before your committee, nor to hold any further communication with you in any form except to send you this present and final letter containing the reasons for this step.

REASONS ASSIGNED FOR REFUSAL.

These reasons are the following:

First—You are a committee of Mr. Beecher's friends, appointed by himself, expected to act in his behalf, assisted by attorneys employed exclusively for his vindication, holding secret sessions inaccessible to the public, having no power to compel witnesses, giving no opportunity for the opposite side to cross-examine such as voluntarily appear, publishing or suppressing their testimony as you see fit, and so far as my own experience goes asking me no questions save such as were irrelevant to the case and omitting to publish in your imperfect and unjust report of my testimony all that was most pertinent to my own side of the controversy.

Second—The daily papers of Brooklyn and New York have artfully fed day by day with crumbs of fictitious evidence against my own character, as if not Mr, Beecher but I alone were the man on trial; and though I have little right perhaps, to hold your Committee responsible for this daily misrepresentation which may come through malice of others, yet the result is the same to me as if you had deliberately designed it, and that result is this: namely, I

EXPECT NO JUSTICE

either from your tribunal since you cannot compel witnesses to testify, nor from your reporters since they do not give impartial reports.

Third—I cannot resist the conviction, though I mean no offence in expressing it, that your committee has come at last to be as little satisfactory to the public as to myself, and that your verdict, if you render one, could not possibly be based on full facts since you have no power to compel witnesses nor to verify their testimony by oath, nor to sift it by cross-examination. For these reasons, which ought to have moved me earlier, I have at last instructed my counsel to proceed at once, at his discretion, to carry my case from your jurisdiction to a court of law, and in view of this instruction from me, he has in turn instructed me to hold no further communication with your committee except this present letter of courtesy, in which I have the honor to bid you farewell, in doing which, allow me to add, that if the respect which I am unable to entertain for your committee as a tribunal, I cannot help expressing for you each and all as individuals.

Truly yours,
THEODORE TILTON.

MOULTON REFUSES TO APPEAR UNLESS REQUESTED TO DO SO BY BOTH PARTIES.

Frank Moulton arrived in Brooklyn this morning. He said that an invitation had been sent him to appear before the Investigating Committee. He declared that he was ready and willing to go before the Committee if both parties requested it. He said that he had not received a letter from Mr. Beecher asking him to go before the Committee and testify.

HE REGRETS THE MATTER WAS NOT COMPROMISED.

Moulton said with great sincerity that he still adhered to the opinion expressed to the Committee that the matter should have been compromised. He regretted that the investigation had been commenced. He said the Committee was an exparte affair, and never should have acted except with a view to effect a compromise. "But," continued Mr. Moulton, "it happens that I am here in time to testify, if my evidence shall be requested in writing by both Beecher and Tilton." He expressed regret at the present situation, but said: "The affair has now reached such a pass that all the facts must come out."

NEW YORK, August 5.—The following correspondence between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton shows that all the facts in Mr. Moulton's possession are now to be given to the Investigating Committee at the united request expressed in writing both by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

July 24.

My Dear Mr. Moulton: I am making out a statement, and I need the letters and papers in your hands. Will you send me by Tracey all the originals of my papers? Let them be numbered and an inventory taken, and I will return them to you as soon as I can see and compare, get dates make extracts, or copies as the case may be. Will you also send me "Bowen's heads of difficulty" and all the letters of my sister, if any, which are with you.

HENRY W. BEECHER.

MOULTON TO BEECHER.

My Dear Mr. Beecher: Your note of July 24th is received. I will sacredly hold all the papers and information I have until both parties shall request me to make them public or deliver them into the hands of either or both, or to lay them before the committee, or I am compelled in a court of justice to produce them if I can be so compelled. My regret that I am compelled to this course is softened by my belief that you will not be substantially injured by it in this regard, for all the facts are of course known to you, and I am bound to believe and assume that in the statement you are preparing you will only set forth the exact facts, and if so the documents, when produced, will only confirm and cannot contradict what you may state, so that you will suffer no loss. If, on the contrary, which I cannot presume, you desire the possession of the documents in order that you may prove your statement in a manner not to be controverted by the facts set forth in them to the disadvantage of Mr. Tilton, I should be then aiding you in doing that which I cannot believe the strictest and firmest friendship for you calls upon me to do. With grateful recollections of your kind confidence and trust in me, I am very truly yours,

F. D. MOULTON.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, July 28.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The committee of investigation are waiting mainly for you before closing their labors. I, too, earnestly wish that you will come and clear your mind and memory of everything that can bear on my case. I pray you also to bring all the letters and papers relating to it which will throw any light upon it and bring to a result this protracted case. I trust that Mrs. M. has been reinvigorated and that her need of your care will not be so great as to detain you.

Truly yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
F. D. Moulton, Esq.

A SECOND APPEAL.

BROOKLYN, August 4.

F. D. Moulton, Esq.,

SIR: Your letter bearing date August 4, 1874, is this moment received. Allow me to express my regret and astonishment that you refuse me permission even to see certain letters and papers in your possession relating to charges made against me by Theodore Tilton. I placed in your hands for safe keeping various letters addressed to me from my brother, my sister and various other parties; also, a memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with Mr. Tilton's matters. I also from time to time addressed you confidential notes relating to my own self as one friend would write to another. These papers were never placed in your hands to be held for two parties, nor to be used in any way. They were to be held for me. I did not wish them to be subject to the risk of loss or being scattered. From my careless habits in the matter of preserving the documents they were to be held for me. In so far as these papers were concerned, you were only a friendly trustee holding papers subject to my wishes. Mr. Tilton has made a deadly assault upon me, and has used letters purporting to be copies of these papers. Are the extracts genuine? Are they garbled? What are their dates? What, if anything has been left out and what put in? You refuse my demand for these papers on various pleas that if I speak the truth in my statement I do not need them; that if I make a successful use of them, it will be an injury to Mr. Tilton, and that you, as a friend of both parties are bound not to aid either in any act that shall injure the other. But I do not desire to injure any one, but to repel an injury attempted upon me by the use of papers committed sacredly to your care. These documents have been seen and copied. They have been hawked for sale in New York newspaper offices. What purported to be my confidential notes to you are in the market, but when I demand a sight of the originals of the papers of which you are only a trustee that I may defend myself, you refuse, because you are a friend of both parties. Mr. Tilton has access to your depository for materials with which to strike me, but I am not permitted to use them in defending myself. I do not ask you to place before the Committee any papers which Mr. Tilton may have given you, but I do demand that you forthwith place before the Committee every paper which I have written or deposited with you. Yours, truly,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MOULTON TO BEECHER.

My Dear Sir: In all your acquaintance and friendship, I have never received from you a letter of the tone of yours of August 4th. It seems unlike yourself, and to have been inspired by the same ill advisors who had so lamentably carried your private affairs before a committee of your church and thence before the public. In reply, let me remind you that during the past four years, all the documents, notes and memoranda which you and Mr. Tilton have entrusted to me have been so entrusted because they had a reference to your mutual differences. I hold no papers either of yours or his except such as bear on this case you speak of, memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with the Tilton matter. You probably allude here to the memoranda of your difficulties with Mr. Bowen, but these have a direct reference to your present case with Mr. Tilton, and were deposited with me by you because of such reference. You speak also of a letter or two from your brother and sister, and I am sure you have not forgotten the apprehension which we entertained lest Mrs. Hooker should fulfill a design which she foreshadowed to invade your pulpit and read to your congregation a confession of your intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. You speak of other papers which I hold, "subject to your wishes." I hold none such, nor do I hold any subject to Mr. Tilton's wishes. The papers which I hold, both yours and his, were not given to be subject to the wishes of either of the parties, but the very object of my holding them has been and still is to prevent the wish of one party from being injuriously exercised against the other. You are incorrect in saying that Mr. Tilton has had access to my depository of materials. On the contrary, I have refused Mr. Tilton such access. During the preparation of his sworn statement he came to me and said his case would be incomplete unless I permitted him the use of all the documents, but I refused, and all he could rely upon were such notes as he had made from time to time from writings of yours which you had written to me to be read to him and passages of which he caugh from my lips in short hand.

Very Respectfully,
F. D. MOULTON.

* * *

THE ELECTIONS

LEXINGTON, Aug. 3.—The election today passed off without disturbance. A full vote was taken and the entire Democratic ticket was elected by majorities varying from 200 to 400. The vote in the city shows the Republican majority to be 487 against 819 at the last election. The Democratic majority in the county is reported at 800. In Jessamine county the Democratic ticket is reported as elected by 60 majority.

Reports from the State indicate that Jones, the regular Democratic nominee for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has beaten Cochran, Independent, by a large majority. The other elections throughout the State are local and party lines in most of them are not drawn. In Louisville the Democrats probably carry everything, though the negro candidates for two of the officers are running very close.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN UTAH—THE MORMON TICKET AHEAD.

SALT LAKE, August 3.—The election for a Delegate to Congress, county and town officers takes place to-day. George Q. Cannon, the late Delegate to Congress, has been renominated by the Mormons, notwithstanding the declaration of Congress that hereafter no polygamist would be allowed to take his seat. The Liberal party nominate as Delegate R. W. Baskin. There will be a strong vote cast as every effort has been made by the Mormons and Liberals to poll a full vote. The women are generally voting. The Mormon ticket will no doubt be successful in all but a few mining towns.

CONSIDERABLE DISTURBANCES.

There has been considerable disturbance during the election of to-day at this place and adjoining towns on account of disputes as to qualifications of voters, the challenges having been liberal during the afternoon. A Deputy United States Marshal here was arrested and confined, but afterward liberated on a writ of habeas corpus. Several policemen were arrested during the day by deputy marshals, and at one time there was a general melee of citizens and officers at the Central precinct. After the closing of the polls this evening, Peter Clinton, judge of election of the Central precinct and late Police Judge, and several more policemen were arrested by the United States Marshal. The charge against Clinton is that he carried off the ballot-box at noon when he went to dinner; that against the police, interfering with voters at the polls or creating disturbance. An immense crowd followed Judge Clinton to the Territorial Marshal's office, and a riot seemed imminent, when Governor Wood addressed the assembled crowd, which soon dispersed. No more trouble is anticipated. The result of the election cannot be learned this evening.

THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, August 3.—A special to the Journal from Owensboro' announces an exciting time in that city to-day over the election. Trippett, for County Judge, has 300 majority in the city; Jones, for Appellate Clerk, 880 majority.

In the evening, George W. Swope, State Senator, shot and killed Perry Reilly in the Court House yard in a crowd of hundreds of people. Reilly leaves a large family and was a citizen in good standing. Swope was arrested. The difficulty grew out of the election excitement.

The Independent Republicans.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS HOWARD.

A SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT.

The Ring's Patronage---A Large Contract Undertaken---Why States Go Back on the Republican Party.

FORTY MILLIONS STOLEN!

THE INFAMOUS SALARY GRAB--PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY--NEGLEY OUGHT TO EXPLAIN--HONEST (?) WASHINGTON LEGISLATION---THE SUTRO TUNNEL BILL--WHAT GOOD REPUBLICANS SAID ABOUT IT--NEGLEY'S VOTES TO PROTECT THE MOBILIER PLUNDERERS --- THE VOTING AWAY OF TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AND OVER SIXTY MILLIONS IN CASH--THE MAMMOTH ROBBERY OF THE PEOPLE--HOW IT WAS DONE --AUCTION ROOMS MADE OF OUR LEGISLATIVE HALLS--CITY HALL--HOW YOUR TAXES HAVE BEEN DOUBLED--THE NEW POSTOFFICE--NEGLEY'S SUPPORT OF THE SALARY GRAB--HIS "GREAT" SPEECH, ETC.

A large meeting of the independent Republicans of the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first wards was held at the corner of Frankstown road and Lincoln avenue, East Liberty Tuesday evening. The assemblage was composed mostly of Republicans who are opposed to ring rule and corrupt officials, salary grabbers, etc., and numbered several hundred.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

The meeting was called to order by the selection of Mr. Thomas Wilson as President. Upon taking the stand Mr. Wilson expressed his thanks for the honor conferred, and stated that the meeting was called to hear an explanation as to why they were so overburdened with taxes. He then announced the election of Vice Presidents to be next in order, when the following gentlemen were el ected:

Samuel Chadwick, Jacob Hartman,
Wm. Holmes, Robert McClaren,
W. J. Clark, H. Imhoff,
George Cook, Andrew Porter,
Henry Moseley, Thomas Brown,
George Rahauser, Dr. P. Perchment,
Aaron Riemer, George Finley,
Andrew Dennison.

On motion of Mr. Riemer Mr. J. Woolslayer was elected Secretary.

The President then introduced Hon. Thomas Howard as the speaker of the evening, and upon that gentleman's taking the stand the crowd drew closer around and listened to his remarks throughout with great attention. The speaker was frequently greeted with loud and prolonged applause as he plainly told of the corruption of the ring. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—The right to assemble and discuss public questions is one of the great privileges of the American citizen. Political parties are organized for the public good, and in order to secure the election of persons to office who are supposed to be honest and capable of filling public positions. The honest masses of the people consent to combined political associations for good purposes, and when bad men shall obtain control and pervert them to wrong ends, it is the duty of all honest men to seek for other means to promote the general welfare. I fear we have fallen upon evil times. That bad men have abused the confidence of the people. Political corruption in high and low places seems to be the general rule and not the exception. The time has come when in your high character of voters you must sink the mere partisan and look to your interests. You must scrutinize the conduct of public officials, uphold the faithful, and with the freeman's ballot strike down the corrupt.

If it were possible, I would impress upon you how earnestly and sincerely I am engaged in the work that brings me before you to advocate your cause and mine. I should impress upon you that no selfish motive could induce me to occupy the position I do. I am not so foolish as not to know that the rings that control your affairs have all political power and patronage in their hands. A reformer is never popular.

THE UNTIRING.

Even the people whose cause he pleads are jealous of him; and above all, the ring men are smart, active and untiring—men that are as unscrupulous as they are shrewd. Men that are at once bold, audacious and able to deceive honest and simple-minded persons, and who always command the most able followers, because they hand out and liberally divide the public plunder. The rings, in a large measure, control all the avenues of making and reaching public sentiment. They insinuate their followers and well-trained dependents into all popular movements, and eventually handle them for their own purposes, while the simple ones do not even know that they are led by the nose. Should any man of sufficient courage rise up and denounce these men and their evil practices, they at once employ all the agencies at their command, including the public press, to hound him down and destroy him, and too frequently the people join in the mad-dog cry and hunt him to his political death. Knowing all these things, I do not regard my labors nearly so pleasant as some may imagine. No, my fellow-citizens, I feel that I have undertaken a large contract, and my fears are that when the smilers and hand-shakers come round and pour the lying poison into your ears, you will listen and be deceived. I feel

A STRONG AND IRRESISTIBLE DUTY

imposed upon me to expose corruption and political rascality, and I must rely upon you to stand by me in all that is right, and if you fail I shall at least have my own skirts clear. It is well known that I am a Republican. I was with the first that organized that party, and for nineteen years past I have most sincerely and earnestly supported its principles and its candidates. We have claimed it to be par excellence, the party of principles and not plunder, and we have said that we would not sustain our party men in wrong-doing. I appeal to you to make good these boasted declarations. Come up to the work boldly, acknowledge no one your master, and strike down the men who have plundered you as citizens and property-holders, and have disgraced that great party that you and I have delighted to honor—the party that saved our Union and made our country truly free.

WANTED—A LITTLE SALTS.

Let us purge it of those who have fastened upon it like barnacles, for the single purpose of jobbery and public plunder! Men having neither moral character or an idea of statesmanship, men endowed with no qualifications but that of the cracksman to break into your treasuries and divide the swag with their followers. When such men through ring combinations have crawled into public places, and obtained the lead of the party, is it strange that honest men have become disgusted and have turned their backs upon us? Look at all the recent State elections held in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio and Oregon. Why did all these States go back on our party? It was because of the offensive political stench that went out from Washington City, from that corrupt Congressional ring of Credit Mobilierists and their defenders, who stole forty-three millions of dollars out of the public treasury under the pretence that it had been honestly expended in building the Union Pacific Railroad, and divided it among themselves, while our member, J. S. Negley, voted to protect the great briber, Oakes Ames, from the punishment he merited.

THE BAD DEMOCRACY.

Some will say the Democrats were as bad as some Republicans. Let it be so. Is one thief justified because some other person is a thief? No! My Republican friends it is best to be honest, and punish our own rascals, and denounce all who vote to protect and defend them. Recreant and dishonest Republicans, with such Democrats as could be induced to join, put through the job, and such other men as Negley joined in voting down the proceedings offered to punish them. It was a combination of just such men that passed the infamous Salary Grab bill; and the Subsidy bills, giving away millions of dollars of the public money to the great ocean steamship lines that bring the Chinese into our country to compete with our working men. These are a class of bills that are generally believed supply swag for the lobby.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Only a year ago the facts leaked out that one of these lines had raised a fund of six hundred thousand dollars to corrupt Congress, and raise their subsidy from five hundred thousand to a million of dollars. These bills came from the Committee on Commerce, and Negley supported them. It was sworn by Mr. Lockwood, of New York, that large sums were used to secure the passage of the increased annual appropriations to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. General Negley was on the committee that reported this "increased appropriation," and no doubt he can, and will, fully explain this matter, as he supported that bill and others of the same class. I do not mean to charge that he was corrupted, nor any one in particular, because I was not there. No doubt some one made a job of it, and it seems the facts came out when that Company discovered that their agent had only expended about

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

for corruption purposes, and the balance had been invested in real estate in the name of the agent's sister. Such was the information given to the public through the press. Perhaps some of our river men at home could explain how much it costs to get even honest legislation at Washington. Who will tell? There was another bill that General Negley should explain—the famous, or rather infamous

SUTRO TUNNEL BILL,

that came from his committee, and he supported in the House, about one year ago. I will not express my opinion, but will quote from the remarks of his brother Congressmen, all good Republicans who were there and better able to judge. Mr. Merriman said:

> MR. SPEAKER: I was charmed with the ingenious presentation to this House of one of the most remarkable propositions ever brought before a Legislative body, a proposition in aid of the Sutro Tunnel. . . . But no eloquence can shut out the fact that this is a monstrous subsidy . . . . We have come to realize that subsidies are antagonistic to American genius and the healthy development of American enterprise. . . . . But, Mr. Speaker, more dangerous than the influence of . . . subsidies is this attempted trespass upon other men's rights. The language of this bill in plain, common sense English, such as the taxpayers of our country read, . . . means a bill to enrich an individual and destroy a city. It means a blow struck by government at the prosperity and industry of its own citizens, whom it is bound to respect. It means a copartnership of the government with the avarice of the individual to drive worthy citizens out from under their own roofs into the sage brush, before the devouring mouth of the Sutro Tunnel. It means a triumph over Congress by the most skillful lobbyist of modern times. . . . His brazen effrontery has no parallel even in this marvelous age. He first deceived the miners with promises to finish the tunnel years ago. . . . With his expiring contracts the miners dismissed him; other men with capital came in, and expended millions in erecting mills and machinery for hoisting ore and draining. . . . . They, too, have built a city. Seven thousand American citizens are there with their vested rights. . . . Here we are, an American Congress, discussing the propriety of taking them away, to give to Sutro. Great heavens! May not the American people, as well as its Congress, tremble before the audacious power of the lobbyist! . . . What has this man Sutro done for his age and race that we should give him two millions of dollars of the people's money? What will the crippled soldiers of our land, hobbling on to the grave, shut out from well-earned pensions by some technicality of law, say to this? What will the noble old heroes of 1812, say who in poverty are going down to honored graves without a pension, because they fought one day less than sixty? What will the taxpayers of this country say? And now, Mr. Speaker, I ask the members of this House, if any there be that will vote to give two millions of dollars to Sutro, by what right they do it.—Cong. Globe, part 2, 1872-1873, page 1595.

Negley voted for it! Again, read from the speech of Hon. A. A. Sargent, of California, Globe Appendix, same session, page 214:

> In the eger pressure and clamor of rival schemes for relief or subsidies from the National Treasury, it well to pause and note the financial condition of the country. . . . Here is a warning of an impressive character that should lead us to scrutinize with care all these multifarious schemes to fleece the Treasury. The most persistently pressed scheme I have known in my legislative experience is this subsidy for the Sutro Tunnel, and it is one of the most insidious. Year after year it is urged upon us with all the arts of the most practiced lobbyist. A mere private speculation is made to do duty as a public enterprise. . . . The bill reported by the majority of the mining committee takes $2,000,000 out of the National Treasury to pay a California Company to run a mining tunnel and build quartz mills. . . . There are several prominent objections to this scheme aside from the illegal attempt to divert the public funds to the coffers of its projectors. One is that it is in the hands of English capitalists. . . . And another objection is that it will destroy the towns of Virginia City and Gold Hill, and over $2,000,000 worth of mill property . . . . The total destruction of property will not be less than from twelve to twenty millions of dollars. . . . It must be admitted that lobbying pays in view of these facts. . . . The people will watch our doings and hold us to a responsibility. It will not be a sufficient answer that a polished lobbyist tempted us; that he could not resist the glitter of gilt-edged, meritricious literature which piled our desks, or that reedbird suppers and champaign were more potent than constitutional obligations."

Now, my fellow citizens, you would hardly expect any honest man would support the Sutro Tunnel bill, yet your man Negley was one of that majority that reported it favorably to the House, and worked and voted for it. One such sample should be enough, and when you fairly get hold of him in one matter like this you may safely conclude he would be ready to go into the salary grab, steamship subsidies, or cast all his influence with his vote to protect the Credit Mobilierites.

HOW NEGLEY VOTED.

If you desire to see how Negley voted to protect the Mobilier plunderers, turn to Congressional Globe part 3, session of 1872-3, pages 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836—you will there find recorded six votes in one day, to protect men who had given and taken bribes for the purpose of plundering the National Treasury in that Mobilier business—and the votes show on page 1833, that while 182 voted to condemn both the briber and the bribed Negley voted with a miserable minority of 34 to protect them from punishment.

Again, Globe, same vol., page 1819, Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, in speaking of this monstrous Credit Mobilier says:

> "The amount of securities which this fraud placed in the possession of these men is forty-three million of dollars . . . And this is but a part of the great system of fraud. It is only the outcropping, the surface indications of a vast system of fraud by which has been turned into the hands and pockets of citizens, private and official within the last decade, the value of two hundred millions of acres of public land and over sixty millions in cash. The value of that land is not less than one thousand million dollars. . . . . This is the most mammoth robbery ever practiced on any Government or people. How has it been done? . . . . The influence of the lobby has been brought to bear, members have been interested, ex-members, and members elect, until it seems to be the common apprehension among the people that we have made *auction-rooms of our Legislative halls*; and I believe more property has passed under yonder gavel than has been knocked down under the hammers of all the auctioneers in the world. . . . These men knew that the Treasury of the United States was being robbed by the Association. . . . He (Oakes Ames) began his efforts (at bribery) in Maine—he came to New Hampshire, to Massachusetts, to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, to Indiana, to Illinois, to Iowa, and from that on he and his associates owned the country. A corden of corruption sweeping from Maine to California."

Read the language of Mr. Stevenson, an honest man, and then consider Negley's vote.

I charge no man with corruption. Read the record and decide for yourselves. The Pacific Railroad that really cost but fifty millions to build, cost the government ninety-three millions in cash, and lands worth one thousand millions of dollars!! A sum equal to one-half the national debt! Should not the wrath of a plundered people strike the heads of all concerned in that "mamoth robbery." The very stones of the capital should be made to tremble by the indignant voices of our citizens.

My fellow citizens, how are you to determine who are honest men? I cannot certainly tell you, but I will tell you how to determine who will always be dishonest in public affairs. It is just as certain as fate, that the man who is dishonest in his private affairs, in his dealings with his neighbors, will be a fraud and a cheat in public life if the people are ever foolish enough to place him there. Can a man be honest whose only honest income is one thousand dollars per year, if he shall spend two thousand? Is a man honest who will live in extravagance while his poor creditors are in sore need of their money?

THE POOR AND THE HONEST MAN.

A man may be poor and not able to pay his debts; to such a person it is a misfortune, while the man who spends in extravagance the money that should be paid to his creditors is guilty of a crime. A man who is a spendthrift in his own affairs, will always be just as liberal with public funds. If you know of any persons guilty of any of the above practices never vote for them, because if you do, knowing it, you will violate that important clause in the Lord's prayer, "Lead us not into temptation." Such men cannot bear the least temptation. Give them a wide berth.

Some people believe there are no political rings. They are to be pittied. Rings are not only formed in our city, but all over the country, and the most shamefully corrupt have developed in Washington. Boss Tweed and his ring did all their plundering in New York, by getting himself and friends appointed by acts of assembly on commissions to run the city government. Our City Hall was built by a similar commission, created in the same way, having power to assess and collect taxes, and accountable to no one. Who of all the taxpayers whose money put up that building ever petitioned for or invited Squire Steel to become a commissioner? No one but himself and his associates in that job. Men who go to the Legislature and procure themselves to be created commissioners and put in power over their fellow citizens, to transact public business, assess taxes, and exercise the highest acts of sovereignty without the consent of the community, commit a high crime against society.

YE KNOW AND YET YE KNOW NOT.

While you cannot point out the part each has taken, yet you do know that corrupt jobs have been entered into, salaries increased and official positions multiplied until your taxes are more than doubled, and in many instances amount to confiscation; yet you are asked to re-elect Negley, who will keep Squire Steel in office. No, you would not vote for Steel; you do not think he is just the right man at this time for your support; but will you vote for Negley, the man that keeps the head of the city ring in office? You have a new Constitution, and that clause that prevents cities and counties running into debt beyond seven per centum of the assessed valuation is your only protection. Who opposed its adoption? The ring! Who have run you into debt and piled on your taxes? The ring! Who supports Negley? The ring! They are all tarred with the same stick and all pull together. The ring are no friends of mine. Not one will vote for me, and that ought to be the highest possible recommendation. A fair exchange, they say, is no robbery. Negley works for the ring and the ring works for him. Look at the selection of Squire Steel's choice for postoffice site, a selection that I am informed by one of the Commissioners will cost the taxpayers of the city at least a million of dollars for regrading, paving, widening and damages to property.

IS NEGLEY A REPUBLICAN?

The only proper test is, has he supported the principles of that party? In 1872 the national platform, upon which Negley was re-elected to Congress, declared that "the franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for speedy reduction of postage." This was a pledge of Negley and the entire Republican party to the nation. At the next session of Congress he voted against abolishing the privilege, and in doing this violated the national platform and his own pledge. Then comes the salary grab, by which on the last day of the session Negley voted himself $5,000 back pay, that the Government did not owe him, making his pay for the short session of two and a half months, ten thousand dollars, or at the rate of forty-four thousand dollars per year. Every Republican newspaper said last year that act was a robbery, and all of our papers said, all who took it were "thieves," and called it the "back pay steal," and that they were not entitled to any further public confidence. The Republican State and County Conventions did unanimously denounce that act, and demand that the act of Congress should "be promptly and unconditionally repealed." Yet Negley on his return to Congress voted to sustain the grab—voted directly against both resolutions. Now, Republicans, you see your candidate, the man that voted against the National, State and county platform of his party all within less than a year!

WHOSE CANDIDATE IS HE?

He is the candidate of the ring of the United States office holders and the city ring—they packed a convention that nominated him, and every honest voter owes it to himself to use his ballot to stamp out the frauds that were practiced at the primary meetings that resulted in Negley's nomination.

Just such men as he is have brought disgrace and defeat upon the Republican party, and all honest men should now perform a duty to themselves and to society and repudiate him. The Pittsburgh Dispatch, that now supports Negley, said of this salary grab on the 12th of March, 1873, "The unmitigated dishonesty is not to be concealed," and it says further, the men voting for it should be "marked and no further confidence placed in them." Again the Dispatch of March 18th, 1873, says: "Potter voted for the five thousand dollar salary theft." The Pittsburgh Gazette of May 1st, 1873, says General Garfield of Ohio does not find his course in regard to the back-pay steal just as smooth as he anticipated. . . . . They know that their course on that question will seal their political career." Yet these two papers support Negley. Are they consistent?

My fellow citizens, it is a good year to bolt when "unmitigated dishonesty" and "back-pay steal" and men who had "sealed their political career" are the load you are invited to carry.

NEGLEY'S GREAT SPEECH.

General Negley about a year ago or less had prepared a great speech on building up American commerce, headed "Outlet for the Products of the West. Speech of Hon. J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 13, 1873." And this was sent by the thousands to his constituents as "the great speech," but the joke is that he never delivered that speech in Congress at all, but it was on his own motion printed in the appendix to Congressional Globe. See Globe, part 2d, page 1337.

But this is only of a piece with a campaign letter that he got printed in imitation of his handwriting, and sent by the thousands to his constituents, and many poor souls, for the first time receiving a long letter written all to himself, was highly flattered until he showed it to some more knowing one, who exposed the fraud. Now, these letters show the true character of the man. Every one of them was intended to say, "I, General James S. Negley, member of Congress, wrote you this letter because of your commanding position, with my own hand, and signed it with my own signature," when he never wrote a line of it, not even the signature. Every one of the thousands was a cheat and fraud, and so intended; they were designed to deceive the persons receiving them, in making the impression that he wrote them. And this is the kind of charletanism practiced by an honorable member of Congress.

A LIE NAILED.

Some persons have said the members of the Constitutional Convention were also salary grabbers. The Legislature originally fixed one thousand dollars as the salary; after that body had been in session near six months, and it was quite certain to continue a year, some members, who were not able to give their services to the State, and provide for themselves, spoke of resigning. The Legislature repealed the act fixing the salary, and forced that duty upon the Convention. That body being satisfied it would take fully a year to complete its labors, fixed the salary at twenty-five hundred dollars. The Convention never changed this sum. It was a small compensation, not higher than some clerks in Municipal Hall receive. I was absent from the Convention, on sick leave, at the time and did not vote for it; but no matter, it was right. No honest man will compare this with Negley's grab. He got $5,000 regular salary that session for two and a half months, and then voted himself $5,000 more as back pay that the Government did not owe him, making his pay at the rate of forty-four thousand dollars per year. But suppose the Convention did wrong, is that a justification of Negley? If I did wrong, vote against me—it is no excuse for Negley. But seriously, do you believe if all concerned in his renomination were honest and looking to the public good, with his record, he could possibly have been nominated? If the ring had not badly needed a tool they could handle do you believe they would have tried to force a man with his political reputation that had trampled upon his party platform—a man that had been denounced, earnestly and sincerely, upon Republican voters? The ring well knew public sentiment in regard to him; it had been freely expressed but a few months ago. Now, why did they try to patch up his damaged reputation? The plain English is, that they had more use for him, and an honest man would not serve their purpose. Every honest voter should consider this. The people in other places have made the salary grabbers take back seats. No salary grabber has yet been re-elected, nor will they ever be. The decree of all honest men is and must be against them.

EXCLUSIVELY PERSONAL.

Now one word as to myself. The fact that I have in public and private life served the taxpayers and not the ring—have served the public and not the selfish interest of individuals, is the true reason that I am to be hunted down. I commenced your fight in the Senate four years ago in passing bills to compel county and city officials to quit stealing the interest on the balances of public funds, but to get all the interest they could and credit it to the public. Nearly or quite seventy thousand dollars will be saved to the taxpayers by the interest in balance this year. Then the ring do not like my record in the Constitutional Convention. Why do they not like it? Because I served the true public interest to the best of my ability. Because I voted for and advocated certain clauses that men who have fattened on public plunder do not like. Is that a reason why honest men should turn against me? I know that many good and true men, who stood manfully and bravely by all the provisions of that constitution that were specially considered for the benefit of all, are marked for slaughter. I have been told by members of the ring that my doom was sealed by the part I took. We will try it—I am a candidate for Congress, judge me by my record—I will remain in the field to test the power of the ring, and whether the people can be longer deceived and used to still support ring tools, and strike down those who have faithfully served the public interests. Demonstrate by your votes whether any man hereafter dare be your friend; or whether the only road open to office is to serve the rings.

My fellow citizens, we are but re-writing in our time, the truths of all history. Kingdoms, States, Nations, and all political combinations are undermined and destroyed by the great national moth of corruption, and unless the members of the State or party have sufficient healthy life, vigor and integrity to slough off the public cancers that eat into its vitals, the State or party must fall. Republicans, look to the leeches that have fastened upon your great organization. Do not let them tarnish a history as splendid and glorious as was ever achieved by man, but slough them off that the party may live.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howard's speech a resolution was adopted to support him for Congress in the Twenty-second District in the coming election, after which the meeting adjourned.

* * *

RIVER DISASTER.

The Pat Rogers Burned to the Water's Edge--Many Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—The steamer "Pat Rogers," owned by the Louisville Mail Company, burned to the water's edge at an early hour this morning at Laughrey's Island, a point in the Ohio, three miles below Aurora, Ind., and about thirty-one miles below Cincinnati.

About five o'clock several bales of cotton, which formed a part of the cargo caught fire, it is supposed, from sparks from the chimneys, and the boat was burned to the water's edge. The boat and cargo, the latter consisting of cattle, sheep and hogs, are a total loss. The passenger register and all the books were lost. The boat was valued at $60,000. It was insured in Cincinnuti for $32,000, and in Louisville for $5,000. The value of the cargo has not been ascertained.

NAMES OF THE LOST.

The names of the lost as far as ascertained are: J. R. Stuart and Mrs. Smith, of Madison, Indiana; W. C. Brown, of Cincinnati, son of W. H. Brown, of the Union Line Transportation Company; Charles H. Dittman, pilot; Shirley Snyder and Jacob Light, of the crew.

REVISED LIST.

The list of missing and casualties by the the burning of the steamer summed up at 9 o'clock to-night, as follows: Missing—Mr. Medden of New Orleans; Charles Pittman of Newtown, Ky.; J. R Stewart of Madison, Ind., boat builder; Mrs. Gurtie of Madison; Shirley Snyder, Jacob Light of Cincinnati; Mrs. Tuttle and child; Wm. Brown of Cincinnati. Saved—E. O. Ely of Oswego, N. Y.; W. S. Kinsley of Oneida, N. Y.; Wm. Allison of Cincinnati, O.; Miss Emma Rowden of Louisville, Ky.; badly burned about the head; Mr. W. S. Dufton, of New York; John W. Miller of Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Banklow of Portsmouth; E. Groves of Shelby, Ky.; J. H. Gellman of Lexington, Ky.; Geo. Mosemore of Chicago, deck boy; Fred. Madden of New Orleans, deck boy; the father is missing; Mike Crahan of Madison; A. G. Crane of Maysville, Ky.; Fred. Schute of Carrollton, Ky., deck hand; F. S. Wallace of Cincinnati; F. Myers of Covington; B. R. Pottinger, of New Haven, Ky.; F. Stone of North Carolina, burned; Alex D. Cunny of Newport, Kentucky, deck hand, face burned; Lewis Noble and Samuel Stapleton, of Neray, Ind.; Henry Frost, of Ky.; D. M. White, of Louisville, Ky.; C. F. Newell, of Sprinfield, Mass.; Geo. C. Buchanan, of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. C. H. Oche, of Aurora, Ind.; Mrs. W. F. Eastman, of Miss.; Rachel Sturgess, of Hanover, Miss.; L. J. Williams, of Louisville; A. M. Perine, of Nashville; Dr. H. H. Turpin, of Washington City; Mr. Tuttle, of Cincinnati; Theo. Bumell, of Patriot, Ind.; W. C. Jewett, of Cincinnati; G. W. Baker, of Cincinnaty; R. J. Moore, of Rosewood, Ind.

* * *

A CHICAGO SUFFERER.

A woman named Annie Crombleholmes applied to Mayor Fleming yesterday for help to reach Philadelphia. She represented that she had been one of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and for a time had been so affected in mind that she was sent to a lunatic assylum. After being restored she was furnished with a ticket by the Chicago Relief Society for Philadelphia. At the Union Depot she lost her pocket book while in a fit, and consequently was unable to proceed. She is an English woman. She will be sent to Philadelphia, where she has relatives.

THE FLOOD.

BRINGING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS—THE BUTCHER'S RUN DISTRICT DISINFECTED—THE PEOPLE RESPOND NOBLY TO THE CALL FOR HELP—MORE BODIES DISCOVERED—TOTAL AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTIONS REPORTED $26,104—OFFICIAL REPORT OF DAMAGE DONE TO PITTSBURGH STREETS.

(From The Daily Post of Friday.)

But little of importance is to be added to the particulars given yesterday of the damage caused by the flood.

The Collection Committees appointed in both cities, so far as reported, met with flattering success, and there appears to be no doubt that a sufficient amount will be raised at home to place all sufferers above want, at least.

ON BUTCHER'S RUN.

the work of removing carcasses and the liberal use of carbolic acid, has rendered the air measurably purer. It is supposed that a number of bodies will be found under the drift yet remaining.

The military discipline was considerably slackened yesterday and visitors were allowed much more liberty than on the day previous. No one yet pretends to estimate the full damage done here.

ON SAW MILL RUN

things are fast assuming their wonted appearance. The drift is being rapidly cleared away.

The gas company will be able to furnish their usual quota of light in the course of a week.

The principal drawback to business at present is the condition of the roads and the destruction of the bridges. The roads leading up both branches of Saw Mill Run are, in many instances, for hundreds of yards, entirely gone.

A rough estimate places the damage in houses, furniture, coal, cars, railroad track, gas works, etc., at about $175,000.

In addition to this the stopping of work, in many instances, will involve still further loss. The damage is, however, not so great as it would have been had not the miners' strike reduced the supply of coal on hand.

The body of the woman recovered at Seven-Mile Island, and supposed to be that of Mrs. McVey, was yesterday claimed by a man from Mansfield as that of Mrs. Hoover, who was drowned on Whiskey Run.

AT BECK'S RUN,

it appears but one life was lost, that of Jacob Lutz. Three houses were carried off but the inmates escaped. The houses belonged to Messrs. Hays & Son, who lose about $5,000 by the damage on their coal railroad. An occasional body is still discovered. One a woman's was found yesterday in the Ohio, just below Saw Mill run coal tipple. It was taken to Mrs. McNamara's, below Woods Mill for identification. Another was that of a man, who was found at Bridgeville, and the body of an infant recovered at Mingo.

At noon yesterday about $26,000 had been received.

ADDITIONAL BODIES RECOVERED.

Last evening Messrs. Fairman & Co., city undertakers of Allegheny brought up on the Leetsdale Accommodation train, the bodies of two little boys and conveyed them to the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Fairman & Vogt on Sandusky street. The bodies were respectively about three and a half feet and four feet in length and both had light hair. Both bodies were badly bruised and discolored. On the smallest one there was no clothing whatever, and on the largest were a waist and trousers. The largest was found near Shousetown on Wednesday evening, and the other opposite Sewickley last evening. The bodies were placed in caskets and left for identification.

On Wednesday evening the body of a man was found at Shousetown, with the name "R. O'Neill" pricked on the arm in India ink. The body was buried in the sand on the river bank.

No additional bodies were recovered yesterday in the Butcher's Run district. No thorough search has yet been made in Voeghtley's meadow, owing to the depth of the mud.

At Bridgeville, South Side, the corpse of a man was found, about ten o'clock, among the debris. It was not identified.

These, added to the 92 previously found, makes a total of 102 bodies thus far recovered. In this connection we may state that the authorities request that a full discription of all missing parties be left at the Allegheny Mayor's office, in order that unknown bodies found may be the more readily identified.

THE WORK OF RENOVATION.

The work of clearing away the wrecks left by the flood was prosecuted with vigor and effect yesterday. Capt. Tyson had seventy-five laborers and twenty carts employed in the Butcher's Run district during the forenoon and the force was considerably increased during the afternoon. As the result of this addition this district is beginning to assume an appearance of order, and by this evening things will be in a state that will enable us to arrive at an approximation of the loss sustained in this locality.

CLEARING THE WRECK.

ORDER BEING RESTORED AT BUTCHERS' RUN—VOEGTLY'S MEADOW STILL UNFATHOMED—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY DONATE THE SERVICES OF ONE HUNDRED MEN TO CLEAR THE WRECK TO-DAY.

(From The Daily Post of Saturday.)

The work of clearing the wreck in the Butchers' Run district is progressing finely. The streets are about all open, and the odor that hung over the place on Wednesday has perceptibly diminished. Street Commissioner Tyson had seventy-five men with forty carts and thirteen wagons at work yesterday on the streets. Beside these, men are at work cleaning the sewers, and many of the sufferers are lending a hand in the good work by cleaning up their own premises. Some of these unfortunates, however, seem to be utterly crushed by their misfortunes, and sit hopelessly amid the ruins, apparently entirely absorbed in their misery. Others, again, are cheerily at work to retrieve their losses.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

have generously donated the services of one hundred men for to-day, to aid in the removal of the debris. Capt. Tyson gratefully accepts the offer, and their aid will be of incalculable value in a sanitary point of view, as their work to-day will be worth much more than the same services next week.

As many of the people are unable to effect a cleansing of their premises, and are earnestly imploring relief from the city, the Street Commsssioner is anxious that the Street Committee take measures for their relief, and in view of the danger to the health of the city by the present state of the district, the cost should not be taken into consideration.

SCHINDERY MATERIAL.

Health Officer Hoch is kept very busy removing the bodies of horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, etc., that have accumulated in possible, and in many instances, apparently impossible places. So far about 120 horses, seventy-five oxen and cows, and unnumbered dogs, pigs, sheep and cats have been sent to the shindery. Carbolic acid has been freely used and the atmosphere rendered much better thereby.

To-day a force of men will be set to work to clear the mud out of "Voegtley's meadows" and it is thought the balance of the bodies yet lying in the district will be found there.

THE DAMAGE

to streets and sewers is set down in this district alone at $50,000.

For some reason the people in the district did not take kindly to the military, and there seems at present no danger of any interruption to the work. Lieutenant Lang with Officers McIntyre, Harrison, H. C. Jones, Byers and Freshwater succeeded in keeping the streets clear yesterday with but one little disturbance. A man named Lutz and some of the officers had a little jaw exercise over an attempt by Lutz to urge the passage of a team on a street on which travel was prohibited.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Steele & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. An order was made restraining S. P. McCalmont and J. W. Osborne from performing certain acts. Seely for motion

Jacob Glosser, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate to Brown & Hilliard, was presented and approved. White for assignees.

Martin V. B. Murphy, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, having conformed to the requirements of the bankrupt act, was discharged.

Cyrus E. Anderson, of Butler, Pa., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Shaffer.

The Common Pleas, District, Orphans and U. S. District Court were all in session on Saturday. Below will be found a statement of the business transacted in each:

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

August Ecke vs. Matilda Ecke. Libel in divorce on the ground of intolerable treatment and adultry. Subpœna awarded returnable on the first day of September term.

Mary Johnson vs. John Johnson. Libel in divorce on the ground of barbarous treatment. Subpœna awarded.

Harriet C. Hess vs. Chas W. Hess. Libel in divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment and adultery. Subpœna awarded.

Regina Divinity vs. Herman Divinity. Libel in divorce, on the ground of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

A petition of Mrs. Mary Graham, wife of James Graham, for the benefit of the act securing to married women their separate earnings, was ordered to be filed and recorded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Harry Martin, proprietor of Martin's Varieties, to H. Darlington, for the benefit of creditors, Joseph Ross and James McClain were appointed to appraise the estate and effects.

The petition of Henrietta Jae, wife of Adam Jae, of the Twenty-ninth ward for permission to enjoy the benefits of the act securing to married women their separate earnings, was ordered to be marked, filed and recorded.

District Court—Judge Ewing.

Hack & Schiwebel vs. Gerhart Johnson. Rule on garnishee in stated case of execution. Attachment issued to make a full, direct and perfect answer, under oath or affirmation, to certain interrogatories on ten day's notice, otherwise judgment.

J. and H. Dipple vs. Gerhart Johnson. Similar rule granted.

John S. Hall vs. William McKee. Certain exceptions allowed to be withdrawn, and the Sheriff directed to proceed to reacknowledge a certain deed.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Nathaniel Ballantine. On motion of Wier and Gibson, attorneys for E. C. White, rule granted on plaintiff and defendent to show cause why a Sheriff's sale should not be set aside. Returnable Aug. 29.

John C. McGinnis et al vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Hearing of a motion for a preliminary injunction postponed, and the defendants ordered to answer on or before September 1.

Edward B. Barton vs. Simmons et al. Rule granted on plaintiff to show cause why a verdict fee with interest and costs should not be satisfied.

Isaac Dryfoos vs Bernard Gray. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why judgmen should not be opened.

Moses Chess petitioned the Court for an amendment of report and confirmation of the same, of the Commissioners on the indebtedness of the South Side consolidated districts, and a rule to show cause was granted on the city.

This Court will be in session again tomorrow.

Orphan's Court—Judge Stowe.

Geo. Huber, minor. Geo. Adam Fuchs appointed guardian of minor child of Jos. and Francisca Huber, late of the Third ward Allegheny. Bond in the sum of $4,500 with sureties given and approved.

John Metzler and Barbara Metzler, minors. Wm. Weillman appointed guardian of minor children of Jacob Metzler late of the Third ward, Allegheny. Bond in $1,000 with sureties approved.

Magdalena Maria and Franciska Bader, minors. Wm. Miller appointed guardian; bond with sureties, in the sum of $2,000 to be approved by the Court.

Minor children of Rudolph William Priggemeier, deceased. J. D. Wesler, appointed guardian of the persons and estates of Herman Franz. Maria Louisa, Henry William and Katharine Emma Priggemeier; bond in $2,000 with sureties to be approved by the Court.

Minor children of Gottlieb and Catharine Hinstaffer, late of Allegheny City. R. C. Patterson appointed guardian Lydia Charles and Henry Hingstaffer.

Petition of minor children of Meriam C. and Robert B. Major. A. Hastings appointed guardian of Robert B., George W., and Charles V. Major, bound in the sum of $800, with sureties to be approved by the court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, co-partners, Pittsburgh. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves filed, and same referred to Register Harper. Hampton, Dalzell and Wightman for debtors. The claims unsecured amount to about $219,000; endorsements $244,000; and mortgages on mill property aggregate about $500,000. Mr. Harbaugh returns, of his individual estate, property valued at $100,000, on which there are no liens or encumbrances of any kind, and stocks to the amount of about $50,000 his individual assets aggregating about $200,000.

M. B. Lippincott, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Order made for the examination of bankrupt and the other witnesses before Register Knox, at Pittsburgh. Purviance for assignee.

Henry L. Butler, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Report of Register Harper on the petition of James McNeill & Bro., for the payment of a lien claim, presented, approved and assignee directed to pay $200, amount of said lien. Duff and Leggat for petitioners.

Wm. W. Kingsland, bankrupt, Crawford county. On petition of First National Bank of Titusville a creditor, order made for the examination of bankrupt and witnesses before Register Rogers. Sherman for assignee. Order made restraining Nelson Kingsland from performing certain acts sought to be enjoined. Acheson for order.

Whitmore Brothers, bankrupts, Luzerne county. George Fisher, of Scranton, appointed provisional assignee.

Erie Torsion Spring Company, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition of debtors composing said firm for a revocation of the adjudication presented and prayer refused. Marshall for petitioner.

Nicholas Overfield, bankrupt Luzerne county. Petition of Seth L. Keeney, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report. Jennings for creditor.

Christian Rogers, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Register Williard's report on the petition of H. G. McKinney, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of his lien approved, and the assignee directed to pay said creditor the sum of $1,882 43, his claim.

CORONER'S REPORT.

THIRTY-ONE VIOLENT DEATHS IN THIRTY-ONE DAYS.

Coroner McCallin averaged one inquest per day during last month, in addition to those caused by the flood. The following were the victims with the causes of their death:

July 1—Daniel Murry, run over at Verone borough by a gravel train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

July 1—Henry Appernodt, heart disease.

July 2—Unknown female child floating in the river, near Brown's landing, Thirty-sixth ward.

July 5—John Smith run over and killed while in a state of intoxication at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R.

July 5—Unknown male child found floating in the Ohio river, near Woods' Run, Allegheny.

July 6—Unknown man found drowned in the Monongahela river, near the Point.

July 6—James Meskle, accidently drowned in the Monongahela river, near McKean station, P. & C. R. R.

July 7—John C. Sharp, death by falling out of the third story of his house, 707 Penn street.

July 8—David Dalzell, death from intemperance in Indiana township.

July 9—David Duncan, death by falling to the bottom of the shaft at Gray & Bell's coal works.

July 9—Adam Hartman, suicide by hanging himself in the woods in Ross township.

July 9—Ernest W. Crouder, infant, death from gastric fever, at Union Depot.

July 9—D. S. Balsinger, killed by the explosion of the boiler at Leezer's planing mill, at Braddock's Fields.

July 10—John Swayne, accidentally drowned in the Monongahela river, at Young's saw mill, Twenty-fourth ward.

July 13—Samuel M. Brown, drowned in the Allegheny river, opposite Walnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.

July 13—John Wilson, boy, run over and killed by freight cars on the siding at Torrens station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

July 14—Unknown man who committed suicide by throwing himself underneath the Washington accommodation train at Union Depot.

July 14—David Carroll, accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Twenty-first street.

July 15—Abner Laue, killed by being struck with a casting which fell from the building corner of Stockton avenue and Federal street, Allegheny.

July 18th—George Dillon, brakeman, crushed to death on the Pan Handle Railroad at Birmingham, by a freight train.

July 18th—James McCabe, suicide by hanging in the Exchange Hotel, at Oakdale, on the Pan Handle Railroad.

July 19th—John Riley, death from congestive apoplexy.

July 19th—John McElligott, murdered by Angelo Bazzanelle, at the Paris Hotel, Liberty street.

July 20th—Francis Agnew, death from intemperance, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

July 21st—Catherine Reitzer, suicide by hanging herself to a fence in Hampton township.

July 23d—Henry Allvater, killed by the backing over an embankment of a wagon in which he was riding, in a stone quarry, in the Fourteenth ward.

July 24th—George Dougal, death by suffocation from gas in a cesspool in the rear of 903 Penn street.

July 25th—Unknown male child, found in the Monongahela river at the second pier of the Suspension bridge.

July 25th—Charles Riddell, boy, killed while playing on the Pennsylvania Railroad track in Denny's Curve.

July 25th—Mary Wiseman, little girl, who died from injuries received at the time of the killing of the little boy Riddell.

July 29th—John Schafer, death from suicide by cutting his throat with a razor

Total, 31.

COUNTY REGISTER'S REPORT.

The following is a statement of the business done in Register Gray's office during the month of July:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Robt Kennedy	Christina Kennedy.
Geo Heinle	Christina Bauer.
Elizabeth Marks	Geo K Newall.
Rev C G Braddock	Sarah B Braddock.
Robt McClinton	James Gilleland. Nancy M. Gilleland.
Charles Thorn	Mrs S E Harbaugh. Mrs Mary E White.
Louisa Noble	Wm Noble.
Peter Walter	Lawrence Walter.
John Schneider	Barbara Farmerie. Mary A Hart.
Elizabeth Kelley	
John Stevenson	Alex R Stevenson. John B Stevenson.
Angelina Shannon	Mary E Shannon.
Alex McFarland	Alex McFarland, Jr.
Jno Schneigleeburg	Henry Mesty.
Wm Davis	Henry M. Davis. Caroline Davis.
George L McIntyre	John Hutchison. John McIlwaine.
John R Garrett	Jane Garrett. Matt McK Garrett.
Francis McClelland	Wm McClelland.
Henry Klingensmith	Mrs Nancy Carson
James Carson	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond
Hugh Henderson	Jane Henderson. Thos Henderson	$ 500
Wm P Little	John Little	8,000
Elisha Kerr	Sarah F Kerr	1,600
Mrs Rebecca Noble	John R Beatty	1,000
Wm B Copeland	J K Moorhead	100,000
Joseph Koessler	Marg't Koessler. Wm Koessler	600
Adam Hartman	Dr A Wirreman	6,000
Wm Garside	Margaret Garside	400
Peter Cavanaugh	R A Cavanaugh	500
Jacob Herbold	Jacob Grim	1,300
John Boon	James M Love	1,000
Nathan G Bernhardt	Anna Bernhardt	600
Matthew R Davis	Elizabeth Davis	300
Andrew Graham	Robt Graham	300
Sylvester Swartzweider	C. Swartzwelder	800
Lawrence Murphy	Jas Gallagher John Murphy	1,500
Eugene Kelly	Nancy Kelly	25
Wm Adair	Annie E. Adair	500
Frederick Flesse	Frederika Flesse	2,000
Jos K Cubbage	Jas Cubbage	60,000
Alexander Toms	Isaac Reed	50,000
Peter Katzmeyer	L J Shaltenbrand	800
Joseph Shelding	Sarah Shelding	2,000
James Dawson	Urilla Dawson	300
Gottlieb Hangstoffer	R C Patterson	300
Wm G Noble	Maria R Noble. J G Matthews	100,000
Robert Reed	Wm F Johnston	5,000
Henrietta Shaffner	C C Lange, Esq	600
Andrew Bedell, Sr	A W Bedell	8,000
Louis Blockinger	Eliza Blockinger	200
Wm McClease	Samuel Wilson	400
James Elliott	John Elliott	100

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

LARGE MEETING LAST EVENING—HON. THOMAS HOWARD ENDORSED AS THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

A large and enthusiastic open air meeting of the Independent Republicans of the Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh Wards, was held Friday evening at corner of Webster and Centre avenues, for the purpose of discussing the tax question, and examining into the course of salary-grabbing Negley.

The meeting was organized by the election of Alderman John Shore as President, and Mr. J. R. Newman as Vice President.

Hon. Thomas Howard was then introduced and entertained the large number of voters present by an able speech, in which he not only denounced but also showed and proved wherein consisted the rascality of the Steele-Magee Ring, and explained the reason of the present enormous rates of taxes. Congressman Negley's political life was also freely discussed. Mr. Howard showed to the satisfaction of every person that Negley's course was such that no honest man could endorse him, and as these various facts were brought out, the speaker was greeted by long and hearty applause.

At the conclusion of the address, Alderman Shore asked that all those who were willing to indorse and support Mr. Howard as an Independent Republican candidate for Congress from the Twenty-second district should signify their willingness. A hearty and unanimous response was given in favor of Mr. Howard, when the question was put in another form, viz.: that any person who was unwilling to indorse him should show their unwillingness by saying I. There was no answer.

The meeting then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE new Catholic church at Johnstown was dedicated on Sunday, August 2d.

THE New Castle and Franklin Railroad will be ready for the cars by the first of November.

JOS. GRICE shot a crane on the Shenango, near Greenville, which measured 5 feet from tip to tip.

THE Allegheny Conference of A. M. E. Zion Church begins its session on the 5th of August in Uniontown.

Two men will stand trial for murder next week in Sunbury, each for killing his brother-in-law.

SAYS the Greenville Argus: Major Ormsby has realized 210 bushels of wheat from six acres, an average of 36 2-3 bushels per acre.

THE Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers reunes at Reading on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

THE Chain Works at New Brighton, expect to be in operation soon, having received a large part of their machinery last week.

MR. SAMUEL MOORE, a highly respected citizen of Greene township, Beaver county, died on the 14th inst., from a stroke of paralysis.

ON Wednesday of last week Mr. Wesley Zuck of Unity township, Westmoreland county, was crushed beneath a wagon load of bark. One of his thighs was broken and he sustained other severe injuries.

THE Clearfield Republican says: A miner named Wriner was killed at the Sterling mines, near Houtzdale, in this county, on Wednesday last. About ten tons of coal fell down on him.

FREDERICK SHAFFER, of Brady township, Clearfield county, was struck by a train on the Low Grade Railroad, a few miles from Rumbarger, and was so seriously injured that he died an hour afterwards.

AN old man seventy years of age, by the name of Gundy, committed suicide on Saturday last, at the residence of his daughter, near Greenfield, Mercer county, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

ON Monday morning last, while Miss Minnie Brew, of Bellefonte, was kindling a fire in her father's house her clothes were set on fire, and before they could be torn off her, she was burned in a shocking manner.

WE have heard of another curiosity in the potato bug line. A few days since a daughter of Rev. Bucher, of Lewisburg, boiled some eggs. On opening one of these a dead potato bug was found in it. This is an actual fact, and the bug can be seen by the incredulous. Now where is the philosophy to explain how the bug got inside the egg?

MRS. ELIJAH FRONEHEISER, an aged woman living at Slatington, Lehigh county, was burned to death on Sunday last. While engaged in preparing breakfast, she was seized with an epileptic fit, and and fell upon the stove. She was alone in the house at the time, and being entirely helpless was roasted to death before the accident was discovered.

FROM the Bellefonte Watchman this: We have the authority of Dr. Bush for saying that Mrs. Cronister, of Halfmoon township, has a hen that laid four eggs, the combined weight of which was one pound strong. The doctor weighed them himself, and is positive in his statement. When it is considered that it usually takes about eight eggs to the pound, the size of these novelties will be better appreciated.

ON Sunday morning last three men broke into the store of Horton, Crary & Co., Sheffield, robbing it of about $300. One of the men McFarland by name, was arrested, examined before a Justice, and committed to jail. He was brought to Warren on Monday and placed in the new lock-up. The other two escaped, though it is said one is badly wounded, having been shot at in the woods near Sheffield.

MR. JACOB BRYAN, a bark grinder in Ray's tannery at Tyrone, Blair county, while working at the machinery on Thursday morning last, was caught by a shaft and rapidly whirled around, striking the joist at every revolution. He was literally torn in pieces, portions of his body and limbs being found in different parts of the room. The head and chest were the only portions remaining together. The shaft was so much bent as to make it necessary to take it down for repairs.

SAYS the Sharpsville Advertiser: The strike at Bethel Shaft No. 2 still continues, with no signs of the difficulty being adjusted soon, as the Miners' Association have sustained the course of the striking miners, and, of course, each man thus out on strike obtains $5 per week from the Association while the strike lasts. As we understand it, the difficulty is simply to place the mining for this bank on an equalization with the other mines of the Vallly.

A YOUNG man named Wm. Breese, a son of Mr. Israel Breese, of Morris township, Greene county, committed suicide by hanging himself to a beam of a barn, by attaching a check line to it, and about his neck, and then pushing himself from a load of hay, which he had mounted, on Saturday the 18th inst. His wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, was working in the yard at the time, and hearing a strange noise hastened to the barn, and discovered her husband hanging as described. Being unable to reach him the frantic woman was compelled to go a fourth of a mile for assistance, and before help could reach him, life had fled.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Steubenville Herald says: The Jefferson Iron works will shut down next week for repairs, and will be idle for two weeks. So far as we are aware this is the only iron works in the State which has been running steadily since last January.

STOCK raisers in Fayette and several adjoining counties have formed a society and leased for ten years thirty-five acres of land near Sabina. The first fair will be held August 18th.

A FEW days since a boy in the country about four miles north of Canton, happening to be in the woods, discovered the body of a person hanging from the limb of a tree. He told it to others, and on examination it was found to be the body of August Endler, who for some time had been an inmate of the County Infirmary, but who had left the institution a short time before. He had been deranged.

ON Saturday of last week a woman named Catharine Weston threw herself in front of a locomotive on the A & G. R. R. in Milton township, Ashland county while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. As she had previously expressed her intention of committing the act, a sister watched her proceedings but the determined woman managed to elude her guard at the time. The carwheels passed over her hips, mangling her body in a terrible manner. She died six hours afterwards.

CLOUD-BURSTS,

[Chicago Tribune.]

Within the last few years the breaking of water-spouts,—if that is the proper name for the phenomenon,—like that which desolated a town in Nevada last week, has been frequently noticed. Nor is it confined to mountainous districts. A few years ago a water-spout, or the bursting of a cloud, caused very serious damage near the bridge of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway across the Rock river, three miles west of Dixon; and a similar disaster also befell the same road a few miles east of Dixon. There is an abundance of evidence in most parts of the country that they have occurred in all of its past history. Especially is this true along the line of the Pacific Railway. Broad beds of streams perfectly dry are common in the Black Hills and Rocky Mountain districts, which show plainly the action of terrible torrents not many years previous. Experienced railway men have given it as their opinion that sufficient allowance is not made in the construction of our roads to let off the water in such cases. A similar disaster occurred in Southern Minnesota recently, where very considerable damage was done, and a few years since the President of the Michigan Southern Railway and many passengers came near losing their lives, not far from Mishawaka, from the same cause. Several persons in the car next to them were drowned.

Some years earlier, a portion of the city of Denver, Col., was submerged in the night time by a flood coming down the valley of Cherry Creek, of which the inhabitants had had no previous warning. A cloud had burst on the side of the mountain so far distant that no sign of its existence could be discerned, and spilled its contents into the upper valley of Cherry Creek. This creek has been dry for many years—so dry that its bed had been laid off in town lots and built upon, constituting, indeed, one of the most thickly settled parts of Denver. The flood struck the town shortly after midnight, and in an instant of time swept off every vestige of human habitation and handicraft in the old bed of the creek and adjacent thereto, destroying many lives and a large amount of property, which was hurled into the South Platte, which latter stream was raised several feet in a few minutes.

Probably nothing can be done to ward off the calamities that often result from "cloub-burst" or water-spouts, but they certainly are worthy of careful study. Some rules may possibly be drawn from the appearance of the clouds, by which people whose homes may be located in valleys liable to inundation may be warned in time to reach a place of safety. The phenomenon of a cloud-burst consists of the sudden, perhaps instantaneous, condensation of a vast quantity of warm moisture in the atmosphere by coming in contact with the cold side of a mountain, or with a current of cold air. It is not improbable that the awful disaster at Pittsburgh on Sunday was identical in its nature with the cloud-bursts at Colorado, Arizona and Nevada.

GEN. GORDON ON THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

Gen. J. B. Gordon has written another letter in regard to his position in reference to a Third Term, in which he uses the following unqualified and vigorous language:

If it were possible for me to advocate a third term for any man, that advocacy certainly could not be given to one whose success would continue in power, for four years longer, the party whose pitiless measures have brought sorrow and ruin to our people and irreparable damage to our free institutions. And if, while endeavoring to do no act, and utter no word which would needlessly provoke hostility, nor to furnish any excuse for longer withholding from our people all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, I should, as a representative from Georgia, fail to impress the representatives of other sections with the conviction that the South is unalterably devoted to the great principles of Government advocated by the Democratic party, and that she is wedded to the belief that liberty can be preserved only by the re-establishment of those principles as the permanent policy of the Government—then shall I esteem myself as being unworthy of the high compliments you pay me and utterly failing to meet the obligations of the sacred trust committed to me. It is possible that I may exaggerate the danger of breaking a precedent which the example of Washington has clothed with the sanctity of law; but if a third term were proposed for a Democratic President whom I regard as pure as Cato and as self-sacrificing as Doria, still I should feel that devotion to a Democratic leader had betrayed us into a step which would tend to the final subversion of our Democratic institutions. In conclusion, permit to say, that with union and discretion in our ranks, indeed without some egregious blunder, we have the best grounds for the most sanguine hopes of success in the next Presidential election.

THE DECLINE OF ENGLAND.

A NOTE OF ALARM.

In a significant editorial article in the London Daily News recently the writer said:

"A 'first warning' of great significance is given to all Englishmen in the figures of our trade returns for May. Masters and workmen may be more directly concerned, but there is no person resident in these islands or deriving his income from a national source who will not find it his business to look the facts in the face and to take note of the new characteristics. The tide of prosperity—of increasing trade, of augmented profits—that has flowed so steadily for years, and that of late rolled in upon us with vast volume and accelerated speed, has at length begun to ebb. We have received our first check. There have been former occasions, no doubt, when financial panics or monetary derangements have thrown us suddenly back; but without any such startling or obvious cause the trade of the United Kingdom now exhibits a serious decline. In the first five months of 1873 we exported produce to the extent of one hundred and six millions; while in the corresponding period of 1874 our exports amounted only to ninety-eight millions. Nor is the decline for twelve months only. We have fallen one million below the total for the same months of 1872. Bearing in mind the constant tendency of our trade for many years to increase—sometimes "by leaps and bounds"—we should consider that standing still for two years was in itself something significant and "un-English." We have not, however, experienced a misfortune of that kind; we are actually going back. With an increased population we have a diminished trade.

"The details of the decrease do not supply any consolation. Our exports of cotton manufactures have fallen off in value, since 1873, from $26,000,000 to $24,000,000, our coal from $5,000,000 to 4,000,000, our hardware from $2,000,000 to $1,750,000, our iron and steel manufactures from $15,000,000 to $12,000,000, and our woolen and worsted articles from $11,000,000 to $9,000,000. These statistics entirely relate to the first five months of each year. We have named the larger items, but the decrease is general, and extends to nearly every section of the export trade in our own productions. The world appears to want less of almost everything we make. We still continue to sell largely, and even in augmented proportions, some articles of raw materials produced by ourselves or bought by us from abroad and re-exported. Thus the exports of raw cotton, of railroad iron, of unwrought leather, of unwrought tin, have all slightly increased—while as a natural corollary there has been during the two years a slight though distinct advance in the export of engines and mill work. When foreign countries buy from us less manufactured goods, excepting machinery for factories of their own, and more raw material, the inference is plain. He who runs may read: we are losing some of our most valuable customers. In 'The Critic,' one dramatic author whispers into another's ear the horrible information that the manager 'writes himself!' and our manufacturers may contemplate with equal dismay the tidings that some of the nations which bought largely from us in the past, helping us to pay the high wages of our workingmen, are now beginning to make their own goods."

SICK HEADACHE, languor and melancholy, generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach or costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove. By their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.

TTHS&W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIFT, SAMARITAN GIFT

Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
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WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases. PRICE $5.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 286 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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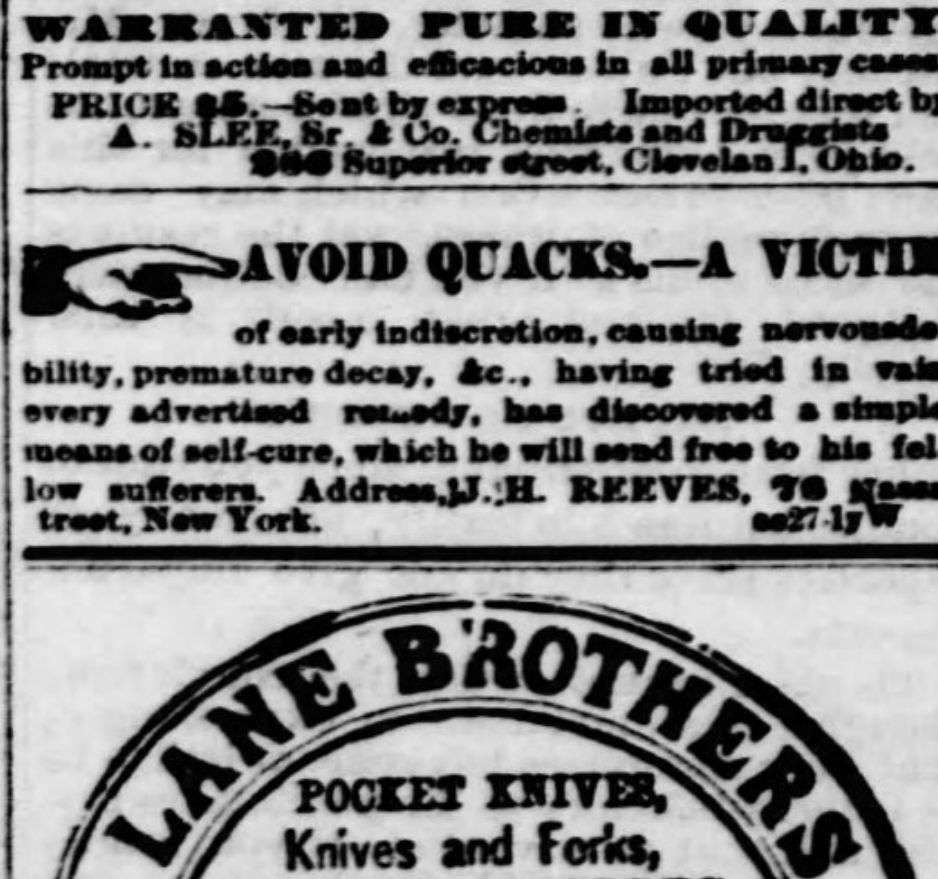

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The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $22,500, and 8,296 Prizes, amounting $570,177. Drawn every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars, MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, ap9-eod&Wly BOX 2446, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&W

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BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS

Of every description, has removed to

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A. TOMLINSON,
General Partner.
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Special Partner.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1, 1874.
au8-6tW

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9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 800 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

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80 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 6 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $600 to $1,200 per acre.

8 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $25,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with large grounds; $30,000 each.

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NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

THOS. F. STEWART.
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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
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Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired ☞ Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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HOW 'TIS DONE, Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or one application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents.
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July 22, 1874.

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And to make room for the new goods we shall offer

FOR 30 DAYS

VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Reduced from $1 75 to $1 25 per yard.
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Reduced from $2 50 to $2 per yard.
SUPERFINE TWO-PLY CARPET,
Reduced from $1 20 to $1 per yard.
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Reduced from $1 to 75 cents.
FANCY STRAW MATTING, 25 Cts.
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McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
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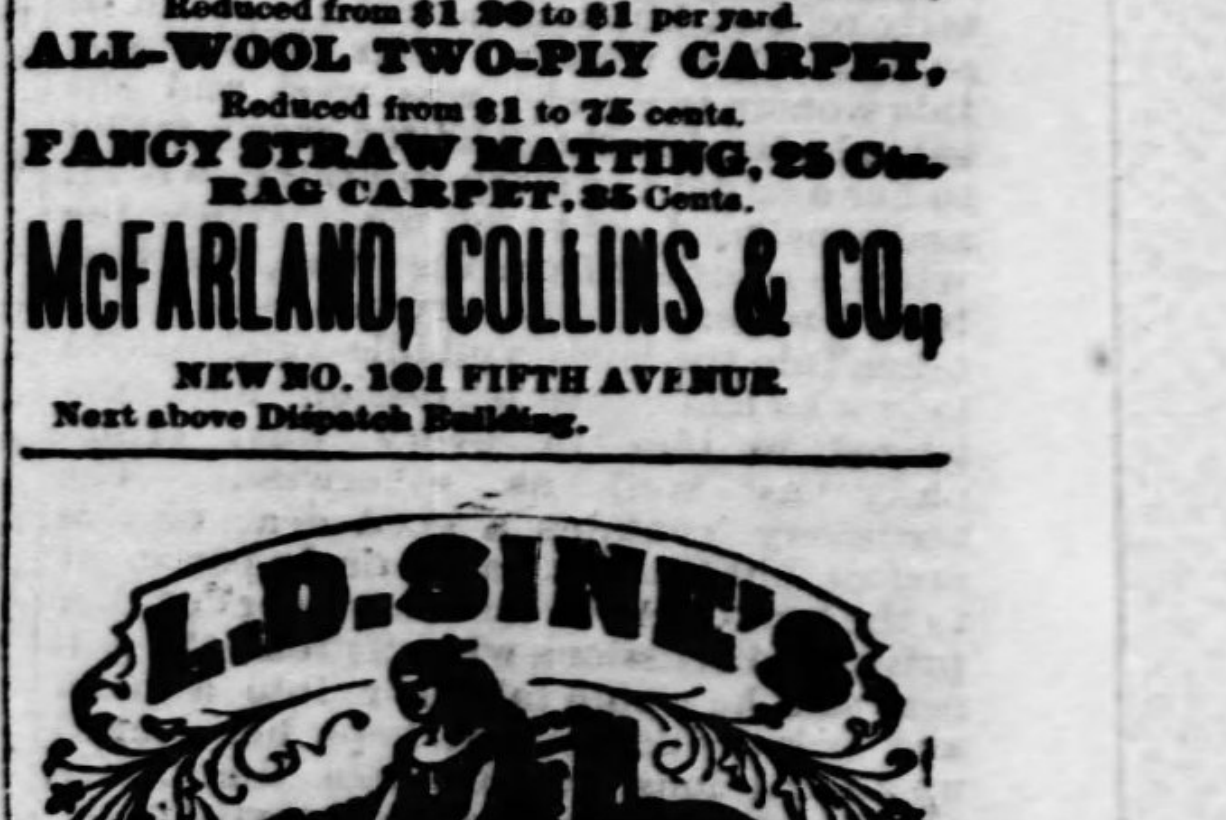

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

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169th REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn MONDAY, September 14, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $5,000 in Gold.

Two Prizes $1,000
Two Prizes $500
Five Prizes $100
EACH IN GREENBACKS.

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
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Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 6,000; Tickets limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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Box 86, Cincinnati, O.

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BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP!

All cutaneous eruptions on the face or body indicate

AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD,

and this may or may not be SCROFULA; but in either case the disease is nothing more than an insidious poison that

BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE,

as it courses through the veins, sowing seeds of death with every pulsation.

In this condition of things something is needed at once, to cleanse the blood, and

SCOVILL'S BLOOD & LIVER SYRUP

will positively effect this desideratum, expelling every trace of disease from the blood and system, and leaving the skin SOFT, FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL.

Hundreds of certificates attest its value. Price $1 per bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors,
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ALSO, PROPRIETORS OF
Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, Carbolic Salve, Edey's Carbolic Troches, Oxygenated Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dr. Mott's Liver Pills, Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup, Dr. Bennett's Sure Death to Rats, Mice and Vermin, Russian Hair Dye, Etc.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS,
Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
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MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamps. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

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144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

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Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

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Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
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THE BEECHER INQUIRY.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A reporter of the Brooklyn Union called on Mr. Beecher at his residence last night. The conversation between Mr. Beecher and the reporter was of a confidential character. Mr. Beecher, while seated at his ease, talked glibly and laughed heartily at times. Mr. Beecher intimated to the reporter that his friends might rely on his discretion and his truth. It was enough that he had declared Tilton's charges false for the present. He was prepared to admit that his sky was not as clear as it ought to be. There were

HAZY CLOUDS

in the horizon, and these darkened slightly toward the Zenith, but the sun of truth would in its own good time burst forth and dissipate them. He was preparing his r futation of all charges that had been made against him. He felt strong in his own heart. He felt that he had done wrong to no one. He might have been inconsiderate, even indiscreet; that came of his impulsiveness; when his story had been told, when his plain unvarnished tale had been prepared and given to the public he would calmly await what it, and more particularly his true friends had to say, and by it he was quite prepared to stand or fall. He felt himself innocent of an intention to wrong any one, and with that feeling ever present in his heart he was prepared to come boldly before the world and battle down the army of scandal mongers.

HASTENING THE PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee had an extra session yesterday afternoon, to hasten the conclusion of the inquiry. The Committee are getting heartily sick of the sluggish investigation, besides thinking that delay is injudicious to complete the vindication of Beecher, who is said to be rapidly preparing testimony for the Committee. Last evening he walked among the trees on the Columbia Heights with his hands behind him, and his white slouch hat drawn over his forehead. He takes his daily exercise in this way. He allows no approach to the topic of the scandal in conversation.

MOULTON ANXIOUSLY WAITED FOR.

The Beecher investigating committee met again to-night. Mr. Francis Moulton has not yet returned to the city and the committee are anxiously expecting his arrival, as Mr. Beecher is unwilling to testify until all evidence is in.

THEODORE FAILS TO SEE HIS WIFE.

Mr. Ovington said last evening that Theodore Tilton had called at his house three times since his wife's seperation from him, and begged to see her, and that every time she refused to see him. Ovington added: "I think that his power over his wife is so great that if she had permitted him to see her he might have forced her even to accompany him to his house in Livingstone street, again. Mr. Tilton's power over his wife is as great in her presence to-day as it ever was. If he could see her she would be obliged to obey him." Tilton spent last evening with his counsel, and early in the evening Mrs. Tilton sat at Mr. Ovington's piano playing "Home Sweet Home."

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Beecher Investigating Committee will meet again to-night. Frank Carpenter has been summoned to appear. Dr. Storrs sends word that he will testify before the Committee if possible. A special messenger was sent to Narragansett pier to see Frank Moulton, but failed to find him.

Mr. Shearman, in an interview to-day, said "I have talked with Mr. Moulton on this subject, and he has nothing to say that will hurt Mr. Beecher. It is for the interest of Frank Moulton that Frank Moulton does not speak. Mr. Moulton has held very peculiar relations with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Moulton's testimony will not hurt Mr. Beecher's case. I know what Mr. Moulton's testimony is, and I wish he would speak."

THE SESSION LAST EVENING.

The Beecher Investigating Committee resumed its session this evening. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Hill entered the house accompanied by a lady closely veiled. About half-past nine a carriage drove up to the door when a young man jumped out and ran rapidly up the stairs of Storrs' residence, in which he disappeared. In a few minutes he came out again, entered the vehicle and was drawn rapidly away. In about half an hour afterwards, the same carriage returned and a gentleman jumped out and rang the door bell. The door being opened, he spoke a few words to the person who opened it and came back to the carriage. A young man who was screening himself in the carriage then came out and stated that he was a messenger from Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin to the committee and had been sent to know from that body if their testimony was required, but they had informed him that the committee did not desire to examine them. He handed the reporters a copy of his communication which was as follows:

MRS. WOODHULL ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

BROOKLYN, Friday, July 31.

To the Investigating Committee:

GENTLEMEN: My communication of a few moments ago is before you, and having it as you have, it becomes me to insist, so far as I can upon a more satisfactory reply to its contents. The parties I referred to are in this city with their documents; do you want either? If you do send me word. I wait your pleasure in a carriage at your door.

After this had been copied by the reporters, both gentlemen re-entered the carriage which was driven rapidly away. The committee adjourned a few minutes before midnight when the lady came out, surrounded by the members of the committee, and was taken to the residence of Mr. Ovington, from which it was inferred that the witness was Mrs. Tilton. The committee will meet again on Monday evening.

EX-JUDGE MORRIS ON THE RESULT.

Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton it is stated this morning, has been in the controversy of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher for a long time past as the adviser of Mr. Moulton, and a year ago gave advice which delayed the explosion. He has implicit faith in the truth of his client's cause, and while refusing to give any opinion as to the solution, he says he has known for a year past facts which must now come out. He had labored hard to suppress them for the sake of public decency, but he felt now that the facts, horrible as they were would have to be established. Mr. Morris and District Attorney Winslow had two long conversations yesterday as to the course to be pursued Monday with regard to the Gaynor case. Mr. Morris did not express any anxiety to have the matter discontinued, but expressed his opinion that the police court was no place to try a case of such magnitude and engrossing interest as this one. Mr. Winslow shared the same opinion, and though admitting that Gaynor had the technical right to institute proceedings, seemed to conclude that in practice he would have no standing in court.

MR. HALLIDAY PLAYFULLY REPROACHED.

Mr. Beecher last evening spent some time at Mr. Shearman's house. While he was there his assistant, Mr. Halliday, drove up with a lady, and Mr. Beecher marched out in a very dignified style to the carriage, playfully reproaching Mr. Halliday for devoting his time to such follies as driving around town and neglecting the care of the Plymouth congregation which was imposed on him during the pastor's vacation.

NO DETAILED STATEMENT.

Mr. Shearman said yesterday that Beecher was not preparing a detailed statement in reply to Mr. Tilton's charges. Such a course was not deemed at all necessary, as Tilton had not produced an item of proof in support of any accusation he has made.

LET MR. MOULTON SPEAK.

The Committee had notified Mr. Beecher during the day that they would require his testimony after Mr. Moulton had given his. Mr. Beecher felt confident that if Mr. Moulton appears, and tells the truth, the whole of the charges made against him by Tilton will be found absolutely false. Should Moulton not appear, Beecher would give his testimony just the same. Beecher had been advised to bring the matter before a court of justice, but the case would be thrown out of Court in a moment, and the Committee was appointed to secure an inquiry. The Court would not secure for Beecher that complete vindication which he desires. Beecher had desired to have the investigation conducted privately, so that the charges might have no evil influence on the public. It is semi-officially announced this morning, that inquiries have been made with regard to the reputation of Moulton, and some testimony will be taken by the committee on this point.

MISS ANTHONY INTERVIEWED.

UTICA, July 31.—The Utica Morning Herald will to-morrow print the report of an interview held to-day with Miss Susan B. Anthony at Unadilla, regarding the Beecher-Tilton matter. Miss A. declined to affirm or deny the statement attributed to her by Mrs. Stanton and her brother D. R. Anthony. She said, "If I did say it, it was very ungracious of them to repeat it. If I did not, it was worse of them to make it up." When asked if she would go before the Plymouth Church Committee if summoned, she replied, decidedly, "No, what I have to say will be said only before a tribunal competent to deal with the matter and able to compel unwilling utterances."

NEW YORK, August 1.—In the examination of Mrs. Tilton last evening, she recounted the efforts she had made to restrain her husband from going after strange women. He openly announced to her that he had wholly changed the views he had held on the marriage relation, and she had too much reason to believe that he was living the life which was consistent with that change. When he brought the Woodhulls to her house and imposed these harlots on her, she used every means in her power to induce them to leave, but they would not go. She finally, in despair,

SENT FOR THE POLICE

to remove them, and when the Woodhulls heard that, they left. Referring to the scene of the night when Susan Anthony was there, she said it was a scene of great violence and excitement. She said she never saw Theodore so crazed as he was that night. Miss Anthony slept with her, and made very free reference to the stories in circulation about Theodore's life. She said most solemnly that it was not true she made any confession to Susan Anthony of any improper act on her part. All she said to her on that subject was that Theodore was circulating stories, and had been for a long time, to her prejudice and that of Mr. Beecher. She had not a thought of saying that there was a word of truth in it. There was no truth in that statement. It was

ENTIRELY FALSE.

She does not believe that Susan Anthony would say that she ever gave her a hint in that direction. Mrs. Tilton was asked if she ever, of her own motion, wrote a word either in a letter or a statement affecting improperly herself or Mr. Beecher. She answered she never had; that the most she ever did was to copy the papers that Theodore had prepared for her; some times she did not even know the contents of the paper Tilton's rascality had prepared. Theodore would make assurances that it was best to do it for the peace of the family, for her peace and for his peace to help him out of his business troubles. On one occasion this was done while she was sick in bed, upon the strongest statements by him that it was for her best interests. When the statement was prepared for Dr. Storrs to see, and F. B. Carpenter was helping the thing on, Theodore wrote every word of the statement, and brought it to her to copy. She copied it until she got to the clause charging that Mr. Beecher had

MADE IMPROPER ADVANCES

to her. She refused to copy it further, and told Theodore that it was false and a great wrong upon Mr. Beecher. Theodore said: "Never mind, it is best you should do it. I have got my true statement of the story all written here," showing her a roll of manuscript. "I want that statement of yours for the story to hinge on. I want to show it to Dr. Storrs." This was done about four weeks before the council sat. She felt that she had

COMMITTED A GREAT WRONG

and without consulting anybody, she went to Dr. Storrs, called his attention to the statement and told him that it was false. She explained to him how she had yielded to Theodore's forcible persuasions. The doctor said to her he wished he had known it earlier, and asked her if she was aware that she had committed

AN ENORMOUS SIN

in charging such a thing on Mr. Beecher. She said "Yes, but it was Theodore's will and not mine," or words to that effect.

TWO CHARGES ANSWERED.

The Tribune says: In the course of Mrs. Tilton's examination on Friday night, incidents of the impropriety in Mr. Beecher's behavior toward Mrs. Tilton, which Mr. Tilton alleged had taken place in his presence, were entered upon The statement that Mr. Beecher gave Mrs. Tilton an improper caress by touching her ankle when both were upon the floor looking at engravings was denied by her in particular, besides her general denial that there had been any improper intimacy of other incidents. The so called bedroom scene, Mrs. Tilton said, she remembered nothing more than this: She was sitting with her husband and Mr. Beecher one day in her bedroom, which is connected by folding doors with a common sitting room in the home of Tilton. Mr. Tilton went away for a short time, and when he returned found Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher in the same place where he had left them in this bedroom.

MOULTON STILL ABSENT.

Mr. Moulton has not yet returned to Brooklyn, although all interested express themselves as anxious that he should tell all he knows.

Gen. Tracey, of the counsel for Mr. Beecher before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, stated to-day he was greatly surprised Mr. Moulton had not appeared before the Committee, but could not believe he had gone to Europe.

"LET IT REST."

A reporter called on Theodore Tilton today at his residence, who, without waiting for a question said, "Do not ask me questions; I have nothing to say of or for myself; nothing that I would care to place before the public; let everything rest now; I am weary of all this; I am misconstrued and misunderstood; I have told the world nothing but the truth, what more can I say? a man does not wreck himself willingly, I have been forced into it all. There let it rest. Let it be forgotten."

Mr. Beecher left for his home at Peekskill this afternoon.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT OF THE CRIMINAL CASE AGAINST TILTON PROBABLE.

Justice Reilley, before whom the Court proceedings have been instituted, says that Mr. Gaynor, the complainant in the criminal prosecutions against Mr. Tilton, has requested him to issue subpoenas to Mr. Beecher and one or two others to appear and testify on Monday next, but he had declined to do so for the reason, he believed the case would not be in a condition to be proceeded with, and this being so, it would be causing unnecessary trouble to compel the attendance of witnesses for that day. He was of the opinion from his present view of the case there would not be a dismissal but an adjournment of the case on Monday next.

LETTER OF BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

The following letter, written by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton immediately after the publication of the Woodhull story, is made public this afternoon, Mrs. Tilton having authorized any use to be made of it which would serve truth and justice.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON:—I hoped you would be shielded from any knowledge of the great wrong that has been done to you and through you to universal womanhood. I can hardly bear to speak of it, or allude to the matter, than which nothing can be imagined more painful to a pure, and womanly nature. I pray daily for you that your faith fail not. You yourself know the way and power of prayer. God has been your refuge in many sorrows before. He will now hide you in his pavilion until the storm be over past. The rain that beats down the flower to the earth will pass at length, and the stem, bent but not broken, will rise again and blossom as before. Every pure woman on earth will feel that this wanton and unprovoked assault is aimed at you, but reaches to universal womanhood. Meantime your dear children will love you with double tenderness, and Theodore, against whom these

SHAFTS ARE HURLED

will hide you in his heart of hearts. I am glad that this revelation from the pit has given him a sight of the danger that was before hidden by specious appearances and promises of usefulness. May God keep him in courage in his arduous struggle and adversity, and bring him out, though much tried, like gold seven times fired. I have not spoken of myself. No word could express the sharpness and depth of any sorrow in your behalf. My dear and honored friend, God walks in the fire by the side of those he loves, and in heaven neither you nor Theodore nor I, shall regret the discipline, how hard so ver it may seem now. May He restrain and turn those poor creatures who have been given over to do all this sorrowful harm to those who have deserved no such treatment at their hands. I commend you to my mother's God, my dear friend. May his smile bring light in darkness, and His love be a perpetual summer to you.

Very truly yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MRS. STANTON AGAIN INTERVIEWED

An Argus reporter has had another interview with Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the material parts of which are as follows: R.—You have no doubts in your mind but that Mrs. Tilton made a confession to Susan B. Anthony? Mrs. S.—Not the slightest; not any more than though I had heard it myself. Susan always speaks the truth. R.—And that confession was of

A CRIMINAL INTIMACY

with Henry Ward Beecher? Mrs. S.—Yes; criminal as the word is generally understood. Mrs. Tilton did not look upon it in that way. R.—But it was a confession of what Mr. Tilton has since charged? Mrs. S.—Precisely. R.—You know beyond all doubt that Tilton told to you and to Mrs. Bullard the story of his wife's infidelity? Mrs. S.—Certainly; the main facts of the case he told us at the time I have specified. Many incidents related in the Woodhull statement I had never heard of, but the story itself I heard from his lips.

MR. TILTON DENIES HIS STORY.

R.—After Mr. Tilton had told you this story did he ever deny it? Mrs. S.—Yes; when the Woodhull thunderbolt had fallen, Mr. Wilkeson called upon Mr. Tilton and the latter flatly denied having made any such statement regarding his wife. As soon as I was informed of this, I said to Miss Anthony, "I have proof of my story, and I want you to go straight to Mrs. Bullard's with me." We went there, and in an interview lasting over an hour I recalled to Mrs. Bullard Mr. Tilton's conversation to us on the Beecher matter, and she fully confirmed my statement to Miss Anthony. On the some occasion, Miss Anthony, indignant at the message Mr. Wilkeson had communicated from Mr. Tilton stated to Mrs. Bullard her interview with Elizabeth on that memorable night. R.—To whom does this account in the Chicago paper interview refer? Mrs. S.—To Mrs. Ferdinando Jones. R.—What do you think of the statements credited to her? Mrs. S.—Perhaps I ought to extend the same charity towards Mrs. Jones she has toward me—believe that interviewer reported her words incorrectly; at the same time I readily understand how, not knowing that I had decided to make anything public, Mrs. Jones might have told her story out of simple friendship for me, that is, in order to

HIDE THE TRUTH.

R.—Have you any idea what testimony Frank Moulton could render if he wished? Mrs. S.—Nothing more than that he has been in the confidence of Mr. Beecher for many years. After the visit which the latter made to Mr. Moulton, Frank said: "We have had Plymouth Church on its knees here." Of course his testimony ought to be had. R.—Are you willing to appear before the Committee, Mrs. Stanton? Mrs. S.—No! not before that Committee, when the gentlemen who are in confidence of its proceedings tell me that the integrity of every witness who appears against Mr. Beecher is to be impeached. I have no wish to give my testimony. I belong to a family of lawyers, and I have great respect for the law. When it comes before a Civil Court I shall willingly appear if summoned. There is

NO STRONGER PROOF

that the committee hrve a difficult case in sustaining Mr. Beecher than its understood determination to impeach the integrity of every witness against him, and no better proof of the strength of Mr. Tiiton's position than its subterfuges in trying to undermine him by attacking the characters of all ladies of his acquaintance. Can Mr. Beecher, in all his circle, boast of nobler, truer, purer women than those identified with the various reform movements in this country. Neither Mr. or Mrs. Tilton need be ashamed of such acquaintances as Grace Greenwood, Celia Burleigh, Anna Dickinson, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony or Paulina Davis, who have all been honored visitors at his house. It is beneath the dignity of any man or committee of men to attempt to shadow lives like these. R.—Have you heard from Miss Anthony since the publication of your statement? Mrs. S.—I have; she has been on a lecturing tour, and has been very unwilling to say anything about the matter. She considers it would be a breach of confidence. R.—Did you read Mr. Carpenter's statement? Mrs. S.—I did. and in its confirmation I have to say that during my recent visit to Paulina Davis at Providence, she told me that she had heard this story from Oliver Johnson's family long before I knew anything of it. R.—What do you think of Mr. Tilton's arrest? Mrs. S.—I was in hopes that it would bring the case into the Courts, but I suppose some other means will have to be taken to accomplish that end. At the end of the interview, Mrs. S. observed, "I don't like to be reported by the press as striking a blow at woman, but when it comes to the women of the suffrage movement and Mr. Beecher, I prefer to let him kick the beam though he may take some one woman with him.

THE FRIDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.

The usual Friday evening meeting was held at Plymouth Church last evening; about two hundred people were present. The services, like those of the preceeding week, were characterized by, perhaps, more than fervor and fellowship, and references to Mr. Beecher in prayers were continuous and frequent. Mr. Halliday, the assistant pastor, chose for the ground of his short discourse, the chapter beginning, "Behold how good and how blessed it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," and continuing with "a new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." Mr. Halliday pointed out the application of these precepts by reading a number of letters that he had received from old members of the church. One writes: "I shall love and adhere to Mr. Beecher to the end, loving with a pure and heavenly love, as commanded in the scriptures. Being, as I have been, from early childhood under his teachings, and receiving so much benefit and instruction up to the present time, come what may, I shall always have the high and noble nature of Henry Ward Beecher. How much he has been and is to me!" Another says: "Bless his heart! How you will miss him; and he will miss his people too!" To a friend and acquaintance of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher for many years is attributed the following story made public this morning: "I know that Mr. Tilton told me that Moulton having learned that Mr. Beecher had got possession of the paper which Mr. Tilton wrote, clearing him of wrong-doing, he went to Mr. Beecher's house to get it. I don't know positively whether he used threats, but I know he went with a pistol in his pocket, prepared to get that property, by threats, if necessary. I know he came away with the paper in his possession. Mr. Tilton told me so at the time.

DR. BACON INTERVIEWED.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon, in an interview, says: My belief is that Theodore Tilton has for the past three years been cackling to lay this egg—his statement—and used my lecture as a pretext. That the Investigating Committee is, in my judgment, a very poor substitute for legal proceedings, Mr. Beecher having selected the men who compose it. Its verdict, whatever it is, will not be satisfactory to the public, unless the public have evidence that satisfies them quite independently of the Committee. Personally, I might feel inclined to accept their verdict, but the world looks for judgment authoritative and final. I feel no especial sympathy for Theodore Tilton, and feel the greatest reluctance to withdraw my confidence in Mr. Beecher.

BEECHER URGED TO MAKE A PUBLIC CONFESSION.

The Tribune publishes the following: It has been widely reported and is generally believed in Brooklyn that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, who has been on extremely intimate terms with Mrs. Woodhull, has avowed her belief in the substantial truth of Mrs. Woodhull's stories, and had gone so far as to urge upon her brother a public confession of his sin in the Plymouth Church, she proposing to appear on the platform in his place on the occasion and receive his confession, and herself to conduct the services.

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THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—The New Secretary Reports Another Decrease—Amount, $1,282,866.

WASHINGTON, August 1. — Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,213,228,050
Five per cent. bonds	511,025,200
Total coin bonds	$ 1,724,253,250
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	2,740,830
Legal tender notes	382,076,707
Certificates of deposit	55,955,000
Fractional currency	45,719,792
Coin certificates	33,469,000
Total without interest	$ 517,220,500
Total debt	2,258,892,580
Total interest	26,894,238
Cash in Treasury—Coin	71,113,210
" " Currency	16,913,232
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	55,955,000
Total in Treasury	$ 143,981,443
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,141,805,375
Decrease during the month.	1,282,866
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,177
Interest paid by the United States	24,325,396
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	5,331,289
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,994,107

The total ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30th were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	69,641,593
War	42,313,927
Navy	30,932,587
Interior Indians	6,692,462
Interior pensions	29,038,414
Interest on public debt	107,119,815
Premium of public debt	1,395,073
Total	$ 287,133,871

Being $3,211,372 less than for the previous fiscal year.

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POLITICAL.

Alabama State Democratic Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 31.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned at two o'clock this morning. B. D. Lewis and W. H. Forney are candidates for Congress at large. The resolutions announce that the action of the radical portion of the Republican party necessitate the union of the white people in self-defence; acknowledge the rights of all classes under the Constitution and laws, but reject social union or equality; denounce the so called civil rights bill as a flagrant and dangerous invasion of conservative principles and free government and a palpable violation of the Constitution and view with abhorrence the attempt to take possession of schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theatres, etc., for the purpose of establishing negro equality; invite white emigration; urge the enactment of laws to secure wages to employees of railroad corporations and pledge economy in the State government and payment of every dollar justly owed by the State when it is able to do so.

GALVESTON, July 31.—A News' special says the Conservative Convention at Ft. Worth, nominated J. Thocknorton for Congress in the third district.

CHEYENNE, Wy., July 31.—The Republican Convention at Laramie City yesterday, nominated unanimously Hon. J. M. Carey for a delegate to Congress.

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THE RED BARBARIANS.

The Indians Attack Another Party.

SALT LAKE, August 2.—Rawlings, Wyoming, reports that a party of fifteen Indians attacked Hatche's hay party, composed of four men, yesterday afternoon, at Pine Grove Meadow, and killed one man, a Swede named Johnson, and ran off their loose stock, one mule and two horses. Johnson's body was brought in last evening. Capt. Wessel and a cavalry company left here at nine o'clock this morning to look after the Indians.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

LUMBERMEN'S CONVENTION.

OTTAWA, July 30.—A Lumber Convention is in session here, attended by a large number of delegates from various parts of Quebec and Ontario. Hon. John Hamilton, of Hawkesburg, is President, and Mr. Lord, of Hull, Secretary. A resolution was adopted recommending the formation of a Dominion Lumbermen's Association and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee recommend that the association be incorporated at the next session of the Dominion Parliament; also recommend that a committee be appointed before the close of the meeting to investigate and report fully with regard to the best practicable means of bringing a supply of lumber and timber into accord with the demand, and check the waste of valuable raw material now going on by excessive production, and add that they have an opinion from each member of the Committee as to the remedy to apply to retrieve the present depressed state of the markets both in the United States and Quebec, and they were unanimously of the opinion that the exigency of the situation demands that the production for the remainder of the present season and ensuing winter should be reduced to the lowest possible point, and with a view to this end they declared themselves willing to enter into an agreement to reduce by one-half the usual production either by shutting down their mills or curtailing their operations in the woods, this to apply to the manufacture of square timber as well as lumber.

Hon. James Snead, in seconding the adoption of the report said the time had arrived when they must unite together to prevent over production which would result in bankruptcy. He believed that the production of one-half the quantity each year would result in more real profit than sending out large quantities as at present.

The report was adopted. Members of the Convention then adopted and signed an agreement to shut down their mills and reduce the usual production by one-half, either by that means or by curtailing operations during the ensuing winter, this agreement to apply to manufacturers of square timber as well as lumber. Firms, which during the present season made only one raft are to be allowed to make one raft if it is not more than 120,000 cubic feet. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with lumber associations of the United States and ascertain if they will co-operate with Canadian lumbermen in the curtailment of production.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 30.—In the Assembly today the Committee having charge of the subject, reported favorably on the proposition for a recess and recommended that it begin on the 6th of August and continue to the 30th of November. The debate on this report will occur on Friday, and is likely to be very important. M. M. Gambetta and Simon will be among the speakers.

At the same time it is said the Left will renew interpellation on the subject of the recently exposed monarchial intrigues and will ask for a removal of the state of siege from all departments before agreeing to a recess.

It is reported that the Versailles Government has notified the Spanish Cabinet that France will act in concert with the northern powers in regard to the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

TURBULENT SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, August 1.—There was a violent scene in the Assembly to-day. Galloni de Isstria, a Bonapartist, yesterday used the expression that the Republic had succumbed before the scorn of honest men. To-day, he was challenged by members of the Left to repeat the words, which he did. Thereupon, Victor Schedcher, republican, gave him the lie and several deputies from the Left rushed towards him shouting and shaking their fists. The president of the Assembly, unable to restore order, suspended the sitting. It is probable that several duels will follow.

The permanent committee of the Assembly which is to sit during recess, has been elected. It is composed of six Legitimists, ten members of the Moderate Right and Right Centre, and nine of the Left. The Bonapartists are wholly excluded.

The Moniteur announces that the wife of Don Carlos has quit Pau in consequence of representations of the French Government.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

[Herald Special.]

PARIS, August 2.—Serious complications have arisen between Germany and France concerning Spanish affairs, and a diplomatic rupture between the powers is threatened.

ENGLAND.

SPORTING NEWS.

LONDON, July 30.—The two American base ball clubs visiting England gave their first exhibition match at Liverpool to-day. The attendance was large. The Athletics beat the Red Stockings in ten innings by a score of 14 to 11. The play was much admired and called forth considerable applause from the spectators.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

There was a large and brilliant attendance to-day at the Goodward races. Among the distinguished persons present were the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany and suite. The Goodwood cup was won by "Don Castor;" "Kaiser" came in second, and "Miss Tato" third. Six horses started.

THE CASE OF DR. KNEALY.

LONDON, August 1.—The London Observer reports that the Benchers of Gray's Inn held another conference yesterday to consider the case of Dr. Knealy upon the issues arising out of the late Tichborne trial, and for articles published in the Englishman. It was decided to deprive Dr. Knealy of his benchership and to hereafter consider the question of expelling him from the Bar if publications in the Englishman are continued.

ROME.

A SQUADRON TO BE SENT TO SPAIN.

ROME, July 30.—To-day's edition of L'Opinione asserts that negotiations are in progress which have in view the sending by the maritime powers of squadrons to the Spanish coast after the example of Germany. It is understood that this step, if taken, is not to involve a question of intervention.

RECALL OF A WAR SHIP DEMANDED.

LONDON, July 30.—It is stated that Italy has made a demand upon France for the recall of the war ship Orenoque which has been permanently stationed at Civita Vicchia as a refuge for the Pope in case of necessity.

CANADA.

CORRUPTION IN THE CABINET.

MONTREAL, August 1.—A dispatch tells the following story: Some time ago, three members of the cabinet met in secret conclave in that city and very quietly swapped a piece of government land worth $230,000 for another plot, the outside value of which could not exceed $40,000. This transaction leaked out, and several indignation meetings have been held in Montreal and in Quebec. A member of the Government Election Commission and an editor and part proprietor of La Minerve, a government organ is charged with having received $60,000 as his share of the spoils. The rest of the money is supposed to have been divided between political friends. The members of the cabinet who are charged with the affair are Solicitor General Chaplean, Quimet and Archambalt. Attorney General Irvine has resigned from the cabinet, and it is rumored that the Premier Commissioner of Crown Lands and President of Council will follow suit. There is great excitement throughout the province over the disclosure of this affair.

IRELAND.

EXTENSIVE LABOR STRIKES.

BELFAST, July 30.—There is a serious strike of operatives of the flax mills at this place. The striking work people are making threatening demonstrations to-night. Crowds of them are parading the streets and have attacked several bakeries. The magistrates have asked for four additional policemen.

SPAIN.

REPORTED CARLIST VICTORY.

BAYONNE, July 30.—The Carlists claim a great victory over the Republicans between Castel Follet and Figueras near the frontier. The losses were heavy on both sides. The Carlists deny that there is any truth in the reports charging them with atrocities at Cuenca and other places.

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NORTHUMBERLAND.

Convention of Chemists—Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Discovery of Oxygen.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., July 31.—This unusually quiet town is astir to-day with a representation of chemists to the Convention called, "The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of Oxygen," by Joseph Priestly, whose remains lieh ere.

Professor C. H. Chandler of Columbia College, New York, was chosen chairman.

Col. David Taggart of Northumberland delivered an address of welcome which was briefly replied to by the President of the meeting. A committee was appointed to communicate with the Centennial meeting in Birmingham, England; also, to take part in spirit in the unveiling of the statue of the late Joseph Priestly in that city. Then followed a sketch of the life and labors of Joseph Priestly by Prof. Henry H. Croft of Toronto, Canada. Prof. Hersford of Cambridge then gave interesting sketches of the life and read several original letters of the late Dr. Priestly.

The following cable telegram was then read:

To the American Chemists Assembled at Northumberland, Pa.

Our marble statue, representing Priestly discovering oxygen will be unveiled to-morrow. The statue was presented by the subscribers through Prof. Huxley to the town and accepted by the Mayor. We greet you ai colleagues in honoring the memory of a great and good man.

(Signed)
The Priestly Memorial Committee,
Birmingham, England.

Following is the telegram sent to England:

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., July 30.

The brother chemists at the grave of their brother, at the home of Priestly, send greeting on this the centennial of the birth of chemistry.

VISIT PAID THE GRAVE OF DR. PRIESTLY

This afternoon, the grave of Dr. Priestly was visited by at least five hundred persons, including many ladies, who repaired to the cemetery, which is located on the outskirts of the town, where they listened to a beautiful address by Prof. Henry Cappe of Lehigh University. This evening the hall was filled to listen to Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., who, taking as his subject a century's progress in industrial chemistry, gave a full review of the effect of chemistry upon the industry of the world for the past hundred years, making it really a science of the 19th century. In doing this, the advantages of soda, sulphuric acid, chlorine, coal, etc., were shown as marked examples of the benefit reaped from the labors and free-will offerings of chemistry.

The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

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MISSISSIPPI.

The Governor Again Asks for United States Troops to Preserve Order.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following is a telegram of Governor Ames of Mississippi, to the President in relation to the Vicksburg trouble:

JACKSON, Miss., July 29,

To the President, Washington, D. C.

I regret to inform you that I find upon returning here that an alarming condition of affairs exists at Vicksburg. Infantry and cavalry organizations exist, and it is reported that a number of pieces of artillery have been sent to that city, and these bodies organized and armed without authority, and in violation of law, and assume to be guardians of the peace. This is

A POLITICAL CONTROVERSY;

on one side, Democrats are represented by whites who claim that they fear frauds on the part of their opponents. The Republicans consist mainly of blacks, and claim that they fear frauds, and also violence on the part of the Democrats. At one time a collision and bloodshed was feared by all the Republicans, but by Democrats it is disbelieved, only because they have become

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

It is they also who oppose the presence of troops at this time. Of the causes of this lamentable state of affairs it is now useless to speak. I only seek peace and protection for all. Can there be any serious objection why troops should not be sent there? No harm can result for troops, are in many of our cities. Their presence may do great good. It may save many lives. Even one would more than compensate for the harm, which, if any I do not see to result from such presence. Will it not be the least of evils to have troops there for any emergency?

[Signed.] ADELBERT AMES,
Governor of Mississippi.

THE REPLY.

The following reply was sent:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

Hon. A. Ames, Jackson, Miss.:

The contents of your despatch have been submitted to the President. He declines to move troops except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the constitution.

[Signed.] W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

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MINNESOTA.

Grasshoppers Going East.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31. The grasshoppers are rapidly moving eastward in myriads and will doubtless reach Wisconsin, perhaps Illinois, before the flying season is past. They are reported to-day as very abundant at a number of points far east at the former scene of activity. Even in this city several gardens are overrun with them. All the damage late comers can now do is to deposit eggs which will hatch out millions of devastating insects for another year. It is now absolutely certain that other States than this will complain of the scourge next year, and if the clouds of insects continue the present movement even central and eastern States will not escape.

OHIO.

Soldiers' Reunion.

DAYTON, July 30.—The reunion of four veteran regiments at the Soldiers' Home to-day drew a great crowd from the surrounding county. The city was full of people and the largest crowd ever on the Home grounds in one day made an animated spectacle.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Allen was escorted to the Home by a committee of citizens where he was welcomed with a Governor's salute from the battery and then introduced by Col. Brown, Governor of the Home, to the people by whom he was warmly received. He spoke some forty minutes. A large portion of his speech was patriotic in tone, much of it devoted to the war with Mexico.

The Governor was conducted about the Home which he heartily eulogized and dined with the officers of the 94th regiment and in the evening returned to the city where he was serenaded. He responded briefly and held a reception. The re-union of the veterans was a pic-nic without

SPEECH MAKING FOOLISHNESS

and was a most pleasant occasion. The general impression derived from the Governor's speech is that he is not insensible to the possibilities of his being a candidate for President. There was probably ten thousand strangers in the city to-day.

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FINANCIAL.

Twenty-five Million Dollars Five-Twenty Bonds Called In.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following will be issued from the Treasury to-morrow:

By virtue of authority given by an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of bonds hereinbelow designated, known as "five-twenty bonds," wtll be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, on and after the 1st of November, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say, coupon bonds known as the third series of the act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862; coupon bonds of $50, from No. 12,201 to 14,500, both inclusive; $100, from No. 38,201 to 45,100, both inclusive; $500, from No. 19,401 to 28,700, both inclusive; $1,000, from No. 47,301 to 70,200, both inclusive. Total, $20,000,000.

Registered bonds of $50; No. 1,461 to 1,750, both inclusive; $100, No. 10,701 to 13,300, both inclusive; $500, No. 6,401 to 7,700, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 26,167 to 31,609, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 8,304 to 9,800, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 10,518 to 11,750, both inclusive. Total, $5,000,000; Grand total, $25,000,000.

The interest due Nov. 1, 1874, on registered bonds embraced in the call will be paid with the principal of the bonds.

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THE RED BARBARIANS.

A Desperate Battle — United States Troops Defeated With Heavy Loss.

GALVESTON, July 30.—The News Fort Worth special says: Col. Stewart, a member of the Legislature, who has just returned from Wise county, brings a report of another fight near Jacksonboro, on Friday last, between Montague rangers, a body of the Tenth United States Cavalry and Indians, the latter numbering five hundred. The rangers lost twelve killed and several wounded. The cavalry lost several men and their commander was killed. The report says that the combined forces were driven back to Jacksonboro.

NINE INDIANS KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—The Republican has a special from Newton, Kansas, saying that Captain Hannahan's Company of Militia returned to Fort Dodge on Tuesday, and that they killed nine Comanche Indians on the Canadian river, on whose bodies a number of white scalps were found.

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RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An Express Train Thrown from the Track—Many Passengers Injured.

ALBANY, July 31.—While the Sharon express was coming from Sharon to-day to Cobleskill, on the Cherry Valley branch of the Susquehanna Railroad, one of the cars was thrown from the track, and turned over and over. There were about thirty passengers in the car, half of whom were more or less bruised, but none seriously injured. The accident was caused by a depressed rail.

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WILLIAMSPORT.

The Catholic Controversy.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., August 1.—The Stack-O'Hara church controversy will be argued on Wednesday, the 5th inst. The question at issue is concerning the expert testimony taken by the examiner and now in print. It is voluminous, comprising more than two hundred pages, and opens to view the internal discipline of the Catholic Church, particularly as to the lawful relations of bishops and priests in contrast with the absolute power claimed by the American bishops on the side of O'Hara. There appear as experts Rev. Dr. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Corcoran, Theologian of the Vatican Council, and several others. Father Stack appears as expert in his own case, representing the priesthood.

WHAT NEGLEY SHOULD DO.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Congressman Negley of the XXIId Pennsylvania-District is preparing several speeches which he proposes to deliver in behalf of his own claims for re-election. He had better concentrate his entire power upon one subject—the "back-pay grab"—and he may then possibly succeed in doing what no one of his brethren has done yet—namely, in giving a satisfactory excuse for pocketing the money. His constituents are very open to conviction on this subject, but, like the historical old woman, they "would like to see the man who can convict them."

WHAT MORTON OMITTED TO SAY.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

He boasts that the Administration party has investigated its own corruption; but carefully omits to mention that it utterly refused the task until driven to it by popular clamor, and that its leaders in each case skulked and denied down to the moment of conviction, while their associates, in their blind fury, have been making a warfare upon the press that exposed them and compelled the investigation.

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GENERAL NEGLEY WARNED.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Nominations for the next Congress or contests in relation to such nominations are daily occurring in all parts of the country. As a general rule the back-pay grabbers in this Congress do not try to get a renomination, but quietly retire from the field. In many other cases they make a fruitless struggle, and are either beaten in the conventions or adopt a wise course and back out before they reach the front door. Here and there one of them forces himself upon the ticket, leaving it for the people to give him his deserts at the polls.

RURAL TAXATION.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

MR. JAMES KELLY PROPOSES TO SEE WHETHER THE CITY CAN LEGALLY IMPOSE MORE TAXES ON FARMING LAND THAN SAID LAND WILL PRODUCE.

By the bill in equity filed by Judge Sutton in the Court of Common Pleas on behalf of James Kelly, it is proposed to test whether farm lands, though lying within the city limits, can be taxed as city property.

The bill sets forth that Mr. Kelly is the owner of eighty acres of land in the Twenty-first ward, which land is used for agricultural purposes alone; that they have not been laid out in lots nor improved in any other way; that the city has caused the said farm to be assessed at $3,000 per acre, returning the total value at $240,000; that he (Mr. Kelly) has been assessed on the same $2,672 48 municipal taxes by the city unjustly; that he has already paid $428 47 county taxes on it for this year.

Further, the greatest productive income or value from said farm, well managed, and rented for as much as any farm of like character and situation, in the county of Allegheny, has been ten dollars per acre, or eight hundred dollars per year; and this, petitioner claims, is as much as any tenant can pay and support himself. That $428 47 was applied to county taxes, the balance $371 53, mainly required for necessary repairs, leaving said city taxes unpaid by any income of productive value of his said farm, and can only be paid by taking the farm or a portion thereof itself.

Further, that petitioner was brought into the city limits without his consent and has not been in any way been benefitted thereby, and that his land has not changed character or been made more profitable by annexation, and therefore in equity not subject to greater tax.

Petitioner further avers that through this pretended taxing power the city is forcing him to surrender his property for the benefit of others public or private, without just compensation; and that this pretended right amounts to virtual confiscation.

Such exercise of power by any tribunal State or municipal, he holds, passes the boundary between taxation and confiscation, and is in violation of article 5, of amendments to the constitution of the United States, which says, "No private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation." Again by article 9, section 7, Constitution of Pennsylvania, it is provided, "That the debt of no city or district shall exceed seven per cent. per annum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein. That on said farm for the year 1874 the city has increased the assessment on said farm about seven hundred per cent. over that of 1873. That there exists no necessity for this increase that did not exist last year; and he avers the fact to be that the intent and purpose of this increase are to evade the constitutional provisions last cited, and is legally fraudulent and deserving of judicial censure.

In view of these facts, Mr. Kelly prays first for a preliminary and afterward a perpetual injunction to restran the city from collecting the tax levied on him for city purposes, and requiring the defendant hereafter to treat his lands as farm lands, and not city territory; that the equalization ordinance pretending to authorize levying of taxes in cases like this be declared null and void, and that a process be issued against the city according to the rules of equity.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE FLOOD.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DAMAGE DONE TO ALLEGHENY STREETS AND SEWERS.

The Allegheny Street Committee met Tuesday afternoon, Mr. J. C. Patterson in the chair.

The following report was submitted by Street Commissioner Tyson:

To Hon. J. C. Patterson, Chairman, and the Members of Street Committee, City of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN:—It is not necessary for me to go into detail of the terrible consequences and damages of the terrible flood of Sunday night, July 26th, 1874, for you all are aware of the destruction of property, worst of all, the loss of fifty-seven human beings. I will, therefore, confine myself to as concise a statement as my limited time will permit, as to what has been done, what is doing and what will of necessity have to be done.

A SURVEY OF THE SITUATION.

On Monday morning, owing to the great excitement consequent upon the terrible disaster, all I could do was to take a survey of my district and organize a force of hands to commence on Tuesday morning. I found East, Concord, O'Hara, Chestnut and Centre streets, and Madison and Spring Garden avenues completely blocked with debris of all kinds, all of which I am happy to say was removed as rapidly as possible, and by Wednesday night nearly all the thoroughfares were open for travel. To-day I have a force of hands on nearly all the leading streets and avenues in the flooded district, cleaning up and casting away the accumulated filth and dirt; but owing to the fact of the citizens cleaning out their cellars and yards, the dirt and filth is deposited almost as rapidly as it is taken away.

THE WATER COURSES.

After a careful examination of the water courses, I find them in the following condition: The old stone culvert between Church alley and Concord street has been rendered useless in several places by the flood, and where it is intact, it has not sufficient capacity, owing in a great measure to the manner in which it has been built, (piece by piece) and to the obstructions that have been placed in it. At Chestnut, O'Hara and Centre streets, there is a water pipe across the culvert at such a height that it is almost an impossibility for anything except water to get past them. I would recommend the replacing of this old culvert by an eight foot brick sewer between Church alley and Concord street, a distance of 875 feet, and have all water mains laid over top or under bottom of sewer. The old culvert between Ohio and Perry streets is nearly all gone, and I would recommend that this culvert be replaced by an 8½ feet brick sewer a distance of 180 feet. The culvert under Wacker's Brewery and W. P. R. R. is in a dangerous condition. The bottom has washed out and undermined the side walls to such an extent that another big rain might let the whole thing down. I would recommend the underpinning of these walls, where possible, and putting in a brick bottom; and where this cannot be done, to replace the culvert with an eight and a half feet brick sewer. The old culvert between Basin street and Lentz's east line is broken in two places, and is generally in such dangerous condition that I would also recommend that it be replaced by a seven feet brick sewer 425 feet long.

THE STREETS.

East street—25 foot crossing washed away, 35 yards cobble pavements, 40 feet curbing to be reset.

Madison avenue—105 feet of curbing, 90 yards cobble stone, 1 sewer drop entirely gone.

Concord street—100 feet curb, 25 yards cobble stone.

O'Hara street—20 feet curb, 20 yards cobble stone.

Center street—Bank in stone culvert and stone inlet gone, 10 yards cobble stone.

Spring Garden avenue—Break in stone culvert.

Stuckrath's Tannery—75 feet; 250 yards of Cobble stone and 300 feet of curb to reset; 3 drops badly damaged; need to be rebuilt.

Basin street—One drop entirely gone; 40 yards of cobble stone and 40 feet of curb.

High street—40 feet of curb; 20 yards of cobble stone; 200 cubic yards of dirt to be removed.

Hill street—20 feet of curb, 20 yards of cobble stone.

Villa street—250 cubic yards of dirt to remove.

Spring Garden avenue—Bad break in sewer, below railroad; cost to repair, $459; break in sewer, head of Federal street; cost to repair, $100; also an immense wash on Federal street of 300 cubic yards; also on James street 100 cubic yards dirt.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED.

I have had employed during last week week extra labor as follows, as will more fully appear by accompanying pay rolls:

Whole number of extra men	195
Whole number of two-horse teams	28
Whole number of carts	49
Number of men now employed	63
Number of carts now employed	49

THANKS.

I cannot close this hurried report without returning thanks to His Honor Mayor Fleming, J. C. Patterson, Esq., Chairman, and the members of the Street Committee, for their valuable aid and counsel, and also to other city officials, and many of our citizens, of whom, however, I may mention Ormsby Phillips, John A. Myler, Esq., Major Rush Tyler and Robt. McGonnigle. There are many others to whom I am indebted. Under the direction of your committee, I appointed three assistants: Messrs. Henry Snaman, J. D. Becker and Capt. W. M. Claney. I am, most of all, indebted for the energy displayed by them and for the judicious management of the force of workmen and teams under their charge.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. W. TYSON,
Street Commissioner,
Eastern District, Allegheny.

August 4, 1874.

After the reading of the report the committee adjourned to the deluged district and took a survey of the situation, but took no definite action thereon.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

M. A. Helms, bankrupt, presented a petition for discharge. A final examination will be had before Register Woodruff.

A return was made by A. W. Kredel, assignee of C. Oser, of Allegheny, bankrupt, to the order for the sale of certain real estate.

In the matter of Amos Tenney vs. the Brady's Bend Iron Company, of Armstrong county, the special return of the Commissioner, J. B. Boyd, was presented and confirmed nisi. It will be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions are filed within ten days.

J. M. Kinter, of Allegheny county, surviving partner of Wayman, Kinter & Co., was, upon petition of Burkhalter, Master & Co., ordered to file forthwith a full list of creditors, their places of residence, and the sums due them.

James W. Porter, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. Petition of Samuel C. Schoyer Esq., for an order on assignee for the sum of $85, amount advanced by petitioning creditors to secure costs, and fees and for an allowance for services, was presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

C. W. Morrison, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition of bankrupt order was made for a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of considering propositions for composition, ten days' notice to be given each creditor.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Geo. H. Anderson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. This case was referred to Register Harper. Stoner for bankrupt.

A. G. Fry, bankrupt, Cambria county. Order made for general meeting of creditors at Ebensburg, before Register Harper. Reed for assignee.

R. F. Milford, bankrupt, Allegheny. Bankrupt ordered to be examined before Register Shaffer. Schoyer for assignee.

Frank Woodward, bankrupt, Erie county, having complied with the requirements of the bankrupt act, was discharged. Seely for bankrupt.

Charles A. Boucher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Bankrupt directed to pay the assignee $135 24 in settlement of certain matters connected wfth the estate. Raymond for bankrupt.

Fry, Duerr & Co., bankrupts, Cambria county. Order made for general meeting of creditors at Ebensburg, before Register Harper, Reed for motion.

Rogers, Wallace & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. James L. Wallace presented his petition for discharge and order made for final hearing before Register Harper.

Steele & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. On motion of solicitor for intervening creditors injunction granted against S. P. McCalmont and S. W. Asborn.

Orth & Layburn, Washington county, bankrupts. Petition presented and rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not pay the claims of George Hiles, et. al., as set forth in said petition. Watson for petitioners.

Azariah Dunham, bankrupt, Somerset county. Petition of assignee was presented for an allowance for cutting and hauling grain, &c. Order made referring the same to Register Harper for examination and report. Carnahan for assignee.

Cornell & Werling, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. Motion to discontinue proceedings allowed to be filed. Carnahan for motion.

Martin H. Shannon, Beaver Falls, bankrupt. Certificate of Register Knox recommending the discharge of the said bankrupt from all his debts contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1869, was presented and overruled and discharge refused.

John H. Strawn & Co., Connellsville, bankrupts. On motion of J. M. Stoner, Esq., injunction ordered to issue against the First National Bank at Uniontown.

District Court.

This Court was in session yesterday but did but little worthy of note.

The time set for a hearing on the application of James Kelly, for an injunction restraining the city of Pittsburgh, from col-lecting certain taxes, was fixed for September 2.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.

This sterling institution continues to take the lead of commercial colleges in the country, both in the extent of its departments and the thorough instruction imparted in each. No department is neglected, but every requisite the student may need for a successful business career is carefully taught, and he is therefore fitted for any position he may be called to fill. This fact, judging from the large attendance of students from every part of the country, is well known, and the efforts of the proprietor to make the college an excellent training school are appreciated. Students are received at any time. Those contemplating obtaining a business education will get full information by calling at the college or addressing the principal, Mr. J. C. Smith. d&W

TAX TROUBLES.

The report of the Auditors of Kilbuck township on the account of the Supervisor and Treasurer, have been filed in the Prothonotary's office showing that the amount collected from all taxable sources during the years 1873-4 was $2,619 29, and the disbursements were $2,572 33, leaving a balance of $47 96 in the hands of the Treasurer. This statement does not give satisfaction to the people of Kilbuck and Mr. Birmingham, one of the Supervisors, has filed an appeal from the report, and it will come on for a hearing at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas. The people, some of them at least, think the income of the township greater than reported.

$10 TO $1000

Invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. 3j13-1wd&3j14tW

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Aug. 6, 1874.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting a variety of changes that the reader will do well to examine; in many articles there was considerable excitement manifested, prices being changeable and irregular. Produce—The market contains an ample supply of the various articles that come under this heading. Flour—Dealers report a steady demand and prices being well mantained the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. The new wheat continues to be highly spoken of by parties who are well versed in such matters. Bacon—The firmness we have before noted continues; there was a further advance in certain descriptions; mess pork is $1 00 higher; if prices should happen to decline somebody would be hurt; the market just now appears to be well supplied; we can also note liberal receipts. Butter—The market was steady but hardly so firm; the dullness was confined to choice lots. Cheese—Is held firmly with light stocks to operate on.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,220	Apples, bbls	22
Oats, sks	1,117	Wheat, sks	1,530
Rye, sks	—	Bacon, tcs	192
Cheese, bx's	55	Corn, sks	1,190

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—We have to report a continued dull market with more sellers than buyers; this has been the situation for some time; sales were made at a variety of prices as per quality and condition, viz.: $1@2@2 50 per bbl.

ASHES—The market was a dull one; the supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak but not quotably lower.

ALES—Are in fair supply; the card rates are unchanged, with sales of India ale at $11 per barrel; porter, $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Dealers report a firm market and prices have been steadily maintained; we quote alcohol $2 10@2 15 per gallon; high wines $1 02@1 05 per gallon.

BERRIES—Are dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak and uncertain, ranging from 75c@$1 00 per bucket.

BEESWAX—Market steady with a fair trade demand; we quote yellow at 31@35c; dark 27@30c per pound.

BEANS—We have to report a dull market; the season appears to be over; the prices are very uncertain, ranging from $2@2 40 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market at present contains an ample supply; we can report sales of choice roll for family use at 21@23c per pound; medium 15@18c; common 10@12c per pound.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand was fair and sales regular; we quote ¼ pound cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ pound do $3; 1 pound do $5 50; 5 pound do $26; 10 pound boxes 40c per pound.

CARBON OIL—We have to report a continued dull market; prices are so unsatisfactory that we omit them.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The card rates have been unchanged for some time; we note sales at $7 50@8 per case.

CHEESE—Dealers report a firm market and an active demand. The rates are: Ohio Factory 13@13½c; Western Reserve dairy 11½@12c per lb; Ohio Sweitzer 18@20c.

CANNED GOODS—There is scarcely any demand for this article; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit figures.

COKE—We have to report a dull market with more sellers than buyers. The rates are: $2 75@3 per ton delivered.

CEMENT—The market was well supplied; we can report sales in a regulay way at, Youghiogheny $1 75@2 per barrel; Louisville $2@2 25; Phoenix $2 00@2 25 per barrel.

EGGS—Are dull; the nominal rates are 15@16c per dozen.

FISH—The market was an active one; several changes have taken place since our last, which will be found noted below: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per bbl. $28; No. 1 mess do 25; Extra No. 1 shore, 16; Extra No. 1 bay 15; No. 1 bay 14; Ex. No. 2 13; No. 2 bay 12; New No. 3 10; Georges codfish, per 100 6 50; Medium do 5 00; Lake trout 7 25; White fish 7 25; Lake herring 5 50.

FLOUR—Dealers report an active market for all grades of flour with particular firmness on Minnesotas; sales of white wheat, winter $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter old $7 00@7 25; new $6 25@6 50. Rye flour $6 00; Grahamflour $7 25@7 50. Oat meal $7 25@8 00 per brrrel.

GROCERIES—Dealers generally report an active market and a good local demand; taking the aggregate a fair volume of sales was made. Sugars are held firmly, a good many round lots having been disposed of; holders are well pleased with the situation. Coffees are dull. The rates below are the latest.

Green Coffees—Fancy 26½c; choice 25½c; prime 24c; good 22c; Java 34c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio, in papers is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 11c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10⅜c; Standard hards 11⅝c; Franklin extra C 10c¼; American extra C, 9⅝c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c; Good 83c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangcon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7¼@8c per lb; prunes 13½@14c per lb.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; stearine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 50 per box; Procter & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

GRAIN—The market was an active one and a good many car loads were disposed of and a good deal of animation was perceptible in corn and oats. Wheat was quiet; not much doing; western shippers hold this article above the views of Pittsburgh dealers; the nominal rates are red winter wheat $1 24@1 28; new amber $1 28@1 32; old red wheat was dull; $1 26 was the best that was offered which was not accepted; white is unchanged. Corn is firm at a further advance; we quote ear at 83@85c; shelled 80@82c for high mixed and yellow. Oats are very firm, the market being considerably excited; old oats have disappeared; mixed is held at 69@70c; white 72@73c; new oats active; 58@62c for white. Rye quiet with sales at $1 05; sales of two cars new barley at $1 20.

HAY—The market was dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; we note sales of baled at $20@24 per ton; loose new crop $22@27 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady, with sales at $4 75@5 per barrel.

PROVISIONS AND BACON—The market was largely excited; a further advance was the result. The new rates are Hams extra s. c. canvassed at 16½c; shoulders, 10½c; plain 10c; breakfast bacon, 13½@14c; dried beef 18c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 12c; short rib 12½c; clear 13c. Mess pork $25. Lard—prime leaf tierces 14@14½c; half bbls 14¾c; buckets 15¼c; in 3 lb caddies 16c; in 5 lb caddies 15¾c; in 3 lb pails 17c; in 5 lb pails 16¾c, in 6 lb pails, 16½c per pound.

POTATOES—In good demand with a supply on hand; we note sales all the way from $2 75@4 per barrel.

POULTRY—Steady; sales spring chickens at 45@60c per pair.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾@3c per pound.

TALLOW—Ranges firm at 6½@7c per pound.

SALT—Quiet at $1 60@1 65 by the dray load; $1 80@1 85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Dull; no demand; prices nominal.

WOOD IN SHOPS—The following articles are reported up to the hour of going to press: Bent rims, 1⅛ to 1¼ inch per set, $1 25; 1⅜ inch, $1 40; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1⅝ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2; 2 inch, $2 75; 2¼ inch, $3. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch $3; do 1 to 2 inch, $2 75@4. Oak—XXX, 2½ inch and under, per set, $3 50; 2⅝ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 50. Shafts—unfinished, $7 50@10 per dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15. Poles—unfinished, $9@15 per doz; finished, $15@21.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves match with heading are quoted at $30@35 per thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 60; country, $1 50@1 55; kegs, 5 gallons, $1; 10 gallons, $1 25; half barrels, $1 60.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Aug. 6, 1874.

REMARKS—There has been little change in the market for petroleum except perhaps an intensified quiet which seemed to pervade the market both in this section and at the front. Prices were unchanged with the exception of a shade of improvement in the eastern markets for refined, which was not marked enough to produce any appreciable effect on our market; the shutting down movement which some of the refiners are inaugurating will not be likely to produce any immediate results as far as prices are concerned, but may eventually cause an advance.

CRUDE.

Crude was quoted at 90@92½c for immediate shipment; United at wells 73¾@75c; at river $1 00@1 05. Transactions were very limited, a single sale only being reported of 2,000 bbls United at river $1 00.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is dull and weak; we quote at C. & P. R. R. station 95c per bbl. at wells 53c.

REFINED.

The apathy in the market is still in force and qotations are rather uncertain at about 9½@9¾c in car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined, spot and August delivery is quoted at 11⅝@12c.

Philadelphia—The market is quiet; refined, spot is quoted at 11⅝c; 12c for September.

OIL BARRELS

Market quiet and unchanged; we quote city make at $1 60; country $1 45@1 50.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were firm and commanding better prices on the Upper Road; the market at Parker's was dull and nothing doing.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

2,700 bbls spot	$1 02½
300 bbls spot	1 05
500 bbls spot	1 00

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls United at wells	73¾c

NEW YORK, August 5.—Closing of 4th. The market continues dull; crude in bulk is quoted at 5c; refined 11⅝c bid and 12c asked; cases 16¾@17c; naptha 7¼@7½c; Philadelphia delivery quiet; refined 11¾@11½c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 5.—Market quiet with but little doing; held at 90c.

TIDIOUTE, August 5.—Market dull at 62½c at wells.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Market unchanged and nothing at all doing; quoted at $1 00@1 02½.

OIL CITY, August 5.—Market quiet; held at $1 02½.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 5.—Market dull and nothing doing, held at 73¾@75c for United at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 5.—Market quiet at 72½.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Market quiet; S. W. 11⅝c; sales none; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; futures, September 12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1874.

CATTLE.

The general tone of the market for all classes of stock has been much improved and shippers have realized a further advance on good cattle. This was no more than was expected, all things taken into consideration, while the common grades are about the same as last week. The number of cattle offered was large, the bulk of them being of the medium and common grades, which accounts in a great measure for the advance being confined to the better grades. The advance was good for the best qualities at the advanced prices and transactions were fairly active while inferior lots, as is always the case, were neglected and hard to find purchasers for; Texas and Cherokees were in limited supply; those offered brought fair prices which ranged from 3¾ to 4¼c per lb, according to quality and condition. This description of stock is steadily improving in quality and as a matter of course prices are also improving; among the buyers were some from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The market closed firm with but few left in the pens.

The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs, fine and smooth	$6 60@6 70
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth	5 70@6 20
Fair to prime 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth	5 00@5 70
Common 700 to 900 lbs	3 50@4 25
Bulls	3 00@3 75

SHEEP.

The market was a fair one at a further advance on good fat sheep, which fell below the wants of the market. The run was nearly up with last week, but sufficient for selling purposes. There was also more inquiry for stockers, especially Jersey ewes, for which full prices were realized, viz: $2 50@3 25 per head.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 90@100 lb, fine wool	$5 50@5 75
Good 85@90 lb do	4 75@5 00
Fair 75@80 lb do	4 00@4 25
Common 56@70 lb do	3 50@3 75
Good Jersey ewes, 75@80 lbs	3 75@4 25

HOGS.

When prices reach the top there is generally a re-action; hogs after assending the scale are now decending and sales were made below last week's prices.

The following are the rates:

PRICES.

Prime Philadelphia	$7 60@7 65
Good mixed	7 00@7 25
Baltimore	6 75@7 00
mmon grassers	5 75@6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market contained a fair supply of the various kinds of stock that comprises a market; as usual the bulk of the offerings consisted of medium and common grades; the largest portion of the cattle on sale were from Chicago; notwithstanding the increase in the offerings the market exhibited quite an improvement on the previous week, at least to the selling interest; the result was that the market was pretty well cleaned out at an earlier hour than usual. The butchers who held back for lower prices have only themselves to blame; drovers were better pleased with the situation than for some time past; as said before, the stock was, generally speaking, an improvement and was just the kind that met the views of buyers; good cattle will always bring relatively better prices than any other kind, and the sooner this is found out the better for all parties.

The following are the asking rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Extra butcher's stock fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Good butcher's stock fine and smooth	6 25@6 75
Fair to medium butcher's stock fine and smooth	5 50@6 00
Common butcher's stock	4 75@5 25
Stocks as per quality and condition	3 50@4 50
Mixed stock, bulls, etc	2 50@3 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep on sale was decidedly the largest of the season, exceeding 2,300 head, being a large increase over last week. Notwithstanding the large stock the market was a fair one and a large number was disposed of at fair prices. Extra lambs sold at $3 50@4 00 per head; medium to good $2 50@3 00; common $1 00@2 00 per head. Extra fat sheep 5½@6¼c; prime 5@5¼c; good 4@4¼c; stockers $2 00@3 00 per head.

HOGS

The offerings were light and so was the demand; sales were made at prices ranging from $6 00@6 50 per cwt, as per quality and condition.

FRESH COWS

The market was a quiet one; there was, however, no difficulty in disposing of good milkers; prices ranged from $30 00@55 00 per head.

VEAL CALVES.

The offerings have falled off somewhat recently, but the supply is still fully up to the demand, which is usually considerably curtailed during the heated term, while prices remain unchanged—ranging from 5@6c per lb, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, August 6, 1874.

REMARKS—We have nothing new or important to report in regard to wool. The season for activity is nearly over in this vicinity from the fact that most of the clip for sale has changed hands some time since. prices nominally are without change; buyers are not so plenty as they were some time since and are less anxious to take hold unless at concessions. The eastern markets are reported steady but not so active as they were some time since. To an outsider it appears that the top has been reached. The following are the asking rates:

PRICES.

Common fleece	40@43c
Fine fleece	45@47c
Unwashed	25@30c
Medium fleece	43@45c
Tub-washed	42@45c
Pulled wool	40@42c

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Money loaned at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½ to 7 per eent. Sterling dull at 487@487¼ for sixty days and 490 for sight. Customs receipts $311,000.

Gold firm at 109⅜@109½, closing at the latter figure. Carrying rates 1 and 2 per cent flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $507,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Governments, State and Railroad bonds dull.

Stocks opened firm, and the general list advanced ⅛@¼ per cent. and Western Union ⅜ per cent. Later on there was a decline of ¼ to ¾ per cent. followed by a rally under the head of Pacific Mail, which was favorably affected by the decision of the Attorney General, who decides that the contract for additional mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, is still existing. This decision will secure the company the full subsidy of one million of dollars per annum. During the last hour of business the stock market was irregular, but in the main weak and lower. C. C. and I. C. declined to 12½c. This break exerted an unfavorable influence on the remainder of the list, which closed at a decline of ¼ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the day. The decline in C. C. and I. C. was generally attributed to the fear that that the Pennsylvania Railroad would foreclose the second mortgage bonds and wipe out the stock. Quicksilver was exceptionally strong advancing to 30, buyer 3. Among the sales to-day were 29,000 shares of Western Union, 8,500 Pacific Mail, 18,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Union Pacific and 8,000 C. C. and I. C. A heavy failure is reported. The name of the firm is not given or the branch of business in which they are engaged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 17c. Flour in fair demand and higher; superfine western and State $4 50@5 25; white wheat extra $6 25@6 40; extra Ohio $6 20@7. Wheat in good demand and higher; No. 2 spring and Northwest $1 24@1 27; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 29@1 31; No. 1 Minnesota 1 30@1 34. Rye quiet and nominal at 93c@$1 05. Barley nominal. Malt quiet; western $1 50. Corn active and higher; western mixed 80@81c; western yellow 81@87c; white western 90@92c. Oats quiet; old mixed western 75@85c; old white western 80@85c. Hay, hops and Groceries quiet. Petroleum firmer; crude held at 5¼c; refined 12c. Turpentine steady at 35½c. Leather firm at 27@30c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@65c; tubbed 55@57c. Pork quiet at $24. Beef unchanged. Middles steady at 11@11¼c. Lard quiet at 13⅜c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm at 9@12½c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 01.

DRY GOODS.

The package trade was less active except in a few departments. The market for cotton goods was unchanged and prices ruled steady. Cotton grain bags in brisk demand, and leading grades sold ahead. Side band prints active. Peabody prints advanced ½c. The Daily Bulletin says: Over 600 cases of Belknap flannels will be sold at auction on Wednesday next.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat-demand fair and prices have advanced firm and closed easier; No 1 spring $1 07⅜@1 07½; No. 2 $1 05¼@1 05⅜ spot; $1 05½ seller August; $1 02½ seller September; No. 3 99c; rejected 90c. Corn active and firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 64@65¼c closed at 65c bid spot; 64⅞c bid seller August; 64⅜c bid seller September rejected 63½. Oats dull; No 2 42c spot; 38½c seller August; 35½c seller September. Rye—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 74@75c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 1 $1 05 spot; $1 03@105 seller September. Pork dull at $24¼. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; 14⅜@17⅜c spot and seller August; 14c seller September. Bulkmeats steady with a moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky dull at 97c On call board this afternoon wheat closed from $1 05½ seller August to $1 02⅝ seller September. Corn steady at 64⅞c65c seller August; 64c seller September.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Cotton steady at 16¼c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; white $1 15@1 20. Corn dull at 45@50c. Oats dull at 45@50c. Rye quiet at 80c. Pork quiet at $24. Lard scarce and firm; summer 13@13¼c the outside asked; kettle, jobbing, 15c. Bulkmeats active; shoulders sold at 8¼c; November held higher; clear rib sold early at 11@11¼c; closing at 11¼c asked; bacon—demand fair and prices advanced, shoulders sold 9¼@9¾c; held at 9¾c at close; clear rib sides sold at 12¼@12¾c; held higher close; clear sides 13¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Flour and wheat active and unchanged. Corn dull at 77c. Oats dull at 58@62c. Rye dull and lower at 75@80c. Provisions dull. Pork scarce at $24@25. Bulk shoulders 9c; clear rib 11⅛c. Bacon very active; shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 12¾c. Lard firmer at 14¼@14½c. Butter unchanged. Coffee quiet; fair to prime Rio 19½@22½c. Crude petroleum very dull at 4¾@4⅞c; buyers demand a reduction. Whisky quiet and lower at $1 02@1 03.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, August 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19; No. $1 11⅛. Corn dull and easier, No. 2 mixed 64@65c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2 52c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1 85c. Barley nominally unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, August 5.—Wheat firm; No 2 new $1 11. Corn at 72@74c. Oats steady at 43@45c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

☞BURNETT'S KALISTON is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and all skin diseases. 3

MARRIED.

COCHRAN—McGUIRE—Monday evening, August 3, 1874, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. A. Gibbs, JOHN B. COCHRAN to MARY A. McGUIRE.

DIED

GOSSETT—Wednesday evening, August 5, at 6½ o'clock, WILLIE N., infant son of N. and R. A. Gossett, aged three months.

HAYLER—Tuesday evening, August 4, at 9 o'clock, RACHEL, infant daughter of Isaac and Ruth Hayler, aged four months.

LOWERY—August 5, at half-past 8, DILLIE LOWERY, only child of Joseph and Melissa Lowery, aged five years and three months.

PATTERSON—Wednesday morning, August 5, at half-past 2 o'clock, JOB G. PATTERSON, in the seventieth year of his age.

WAINWRIGHT—Wednesday evening, August 5, at 10 o'clock, JARVIS WAINWRIGHT, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

SLAGLE—At Ross Station, July 31, 1874, EDWARD CONOR, infant child of Jacob F. and Mary Louise Slagle.

DICK—Saturday morning, August 1, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Brown, Spring street, Twenty first ward, Pittsburgh, Mr. WILLIAM DICK, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

BARRY—Sunday, August 2, 1874. JOHN BARRY, in the eightieth year of his age.

Signals of Distress.

When the eyes have become dull and heavy, the nervous system morbidly sensitive, the muscles flaccid the complexion sallow, the body languid, the mind listless and the fire and energy which should characterize health have wholly or measurable disappeared the individual exhibiting these symptoms may take it for granted that his stomach is diseased, his liver disordered, his blood impure or impoverished, and his constitutional stamina and vitality impaired. What his case requires is immediate and judicious medical treatment. He need not, however, put himself to the expense of consulting a physician. It is as clear as the sun in a cloudless sky that he is dyspeptic, and it is as certain as any demonstrated fact can be, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure dyspepsia and all the brood of bodily and mental ills of which it is the parent. Let him commence a course of the remedy at once, and following the directions faithfully, continue to take it until every disagreeable symptom shall have disappeared. If it be a case of long standing, the cure will not be sudden and immediate. The great tonic and corrective, potent as it is, does not work miracles: but surely, though gradually it will restore the sufferer to perfect health. From day to day his eyes will become brighter, his nerves firmer, his muscles more elastic, his complexion fresher and clearer, his spirits brisker. In due time he will be once more in a fit condition to fight the battle of life vigorously and effectively, and will admit that if dyspepsia is our national disease, we have in Hostetter's Bitters a national specific equal to the emergency.

The Last Gift Concert Postponed.

The announcement of the postponement of the last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky will not surprise the public. In Governor Bramlette's card, published below, he gives reasons for it which will be accepted without question by every one. The management in this instance, consulting the interests of ticket-holders and those designing to become ticket-holders, have not waited until the last day to make this announcement, but just as soon as they became satisfied of the necessity of this postponement, have promptly made the announcement. It is unnecessary to review the causes which have necessitated this action, as they are fully recited in Governor Bramlette's card. The promptness and frankness with which the public have been made aware of the intention of the manager will meet with the hearty commendation of every one and excite such a new interest and confidence in the scheme and the ability of the manager to perform what he promises, that there can be no doubt that on the day specified the last concert will be a full one.

POSTPONEMENT LAST GIFT CONCERT—A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The announcement of the postponement of the fifth and last concert of the Public Library of Kentucky to the 30th of November, I am satisfied, will surprise few and disappoint none of the friends and patrons of the enterprise. Indeed, any other course would create dissatisfaction. With a precedent of a postponement of each of the four concerts which have already been given, the public have very naturally and reasonably expected that in this, by far the largest scheme of the series and the largest ever offered to the world, the same course would be followed, and there are thousands all over the country who are only waiting for the setting of a *certain fixed* day for the drawing before sending in their orders. The sales of tickets to this date have been highly satisfactory, and a large drawing might be had on the 31st of July, but, feeling assured that a short postponement would enable us to close out the remainder of the tickets and make the drawing a full one, we have adopted the course which has evidently been anticipated, and which must eventuate most satisfactorily for all.

Now that the day of the drawing is absolutely determined, there remains no further occasion for delay, and I would urge the friends of the enterprise, who intend to purchase tickets, to send in their orders, as it will tax my office to its utmost capacity to accomplish all that is to be done in the short time which remains for the sale of tickets.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
d&W1t Agent and Manager.

Iron City College.

CORNER PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

The most complete Institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.

Students Received at Any Time.

For large descriptive circular containing full information, call at the college, or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

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COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

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CHRONIC PATHOLOGY!

The readers of THE POST for the past twenty years will have observed that in all the articles which I have published, that they tend to the discussion and treatment of a class of diseases which are exceedingly prevalent, and at the same time little cared for by the medical profession. No doctor likes a chronic grumbler, who is forever lamenting ills, which he has neither the patience to have treated to a successful issue nor the will to give anything like an adequate compensation therefor. This may be a reason why so many of these cases go on from year to year without being restored to health, for be assured that nearly every chronic disease could be cured by proper and persistent treatment. Doctors as a class are poorly rewarded for the services which they render, and there is more truth than poetry in the following lines:

"God and the doctor we alike adore,
But only when in danger, not before:
The danger o'er both are alike requited,
God is forgotton, and the doctor slighted."

Our object, however, is more to invite additional attention to that class of troublesome maladies, which if allowed to remain in the human system for a long time, will eventually destroy it. And I do not merely mean a few of these diseases, such as CONSUMPTION, CANCER, DROPSY, BRIGHTS DISEASE—these are, it is true, fearful diseases when allowed to run on until they have ravaged and laid waste every function of life; more fearful than the ordinary run of maladies which are the unfortunate legacy of degenerate and fallen humanity; but because they are so is no reason why they should be neglected, and those who suffer from them abandoned to despair.

Diseases like those which I have named have become incurable for the very reason that they have been neglected; they are not necessarily fatal; they are a part of that legacy of which I have written above as susceptible of remedy and cure, as any of the other sad afflictions which beset us through life. Overtaxed organism in the human system will as surely bring on the dissolution and destruction in the physical order as it will produce murmurings and discontent, and resistance in the political order. Man is the concrete, as it were, of the whole mass, and embodies in his structure every function which is exercised in the world around him. He must have his supplies, the proper appropriation of those supples; the harmony and exact justice of each function or organ, the one with the other; if one organ is overtaxed, it is so at the expense of the rest, and in a short time the whole system is thrown into mutiny and disorder. Now you ask me the question: "Can you restore the harmony of nature and establish health after such fearful havoc has been made." I answer in most cases I can. Do not wait, however, until the strongholds of life are in possession of the enemy. The first encroachments upon your health should be resisted by fortifying the system against the attacks of disease by expelling from it the bad materials which are coursing themselves through your arteries and veins, becoming more vitiated every day until the whole mass is ready to crumble into decay.

The human body was not so poorly constructed by its Great Architect as not to have within itself the resources needful to its preservation from disease and dissolution, before it had served its term of usefulness.

In the treatment of disease I have discovered remedies of vast importance in renewing and restoring the human body to health. I do not depend upon any single remedy nor a single idea of any sort, but use such remedies as my long experience and successful cures justify.

Send for my treatise, to be had free.

Cut this advertisement out, as it will not be republished.

DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE, 167 Libery street, until 1 P. M., and 120 Penn street from 3 until 6.

POSTPONEMENT!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENUTCKY

DAY FIXED

AND A

FULL DRAWING ASSURED

ON

MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1874.

LAST CHANCE

FOR AN

EASY FORTUNE!!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st of July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

IS THE LAST WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THIS CHARTER AND BY THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER,

that the music will be the best the country affords and that

20,000 Cash Gifts

AGGREGATING

$2,500,000!

will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash $2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Tickets for	1,000 00

Persons wishing to invest should order promptly, either of the home office or our local agents.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
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The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heart burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

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